Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

Basic Departmental Data

- 1989 -

Canada

Basic Departmental Data
- 1989 -

Quantitative Analysis and Socio-demographic Research
Finance and Professional Services
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

December 1989

90-04374/

Published under the authority of the
Hon. Pierre H. Cadieux, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Ottawa, 1989.

QS-3482-000-EE-A1

Catalogue No.: R12-7/1989E
ISBN 0-662-17525-5

©Minister of Supply and Services Canada

Cette publication est également disponible en français sous le titre:

Données ministérielles de base - 1989.

Table of Contents

	Page
Preface	v
Introduction	1
Population	3
Health Conditions	21
Education	33
Social Conditions	45
Housing Conditions	59
Self-government	65
Labour Force	73
The North	81
Glossary	95

Preface

This report was initially prepared in 1988 by the Evaluation Directorate of the Department on Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND). The responsibility for the updates has been transferred to Quantitative Analysis and Socio-demographic Research (QASR), Finance and Professional Services of DIAND. Annual updates of this report would not be possible without the cooperation of the various programs in DIAND.

The officers responsible for this project were Gilles Y. Larocque (Project Manager), R.Pierre Gauvin (Project Leader) assisted by Darrell Buffalo.

List of Charts

		Page
Chart 1	Registered Indian Population Growth On and Off-Reserve	4
Chart 2	Registered Indian Population Growth Showing Bill C-31	6
Chart 3	Registered Indian Population by Region	8
Chart 4	Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by Region	10
Chart 5	Registered Indian Population Off-Reserve by Region	12
Chart 6	Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by DIAND Geographical Zones	14
Chart 7-A	Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zones, Urban & Rural	16
Chart 7-B	Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zones, 1987	18
Chart 8	Registered Indian Population, Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex	22
Chart 9	Registered Indian Population On-Reserve, Deaths and Mortality Rates	24
Chart 10	Registered Indian Population On-Reserve Infant Mortality Rates	26
Chart 11	Registered Indian Population On-Reserve, Mortality Rates by Major Cause	28
Chart 12	Registered Indian Population, Tuberculosis Cases	30
Chart 13	Enrolment in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools On-Reserve	34
Chart 14	On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII or XIII for Consecutive Years of Schooling	36
Chart 15	Registered Indian Population, Enrolment in University and Post-secondary Institutions	38

		Page
Chart 16	Band-operated Schools	40
Chart 17	Registered Indian Population, Enrolment by School Type	42
Chart 18	Registered Indian Population On-Reserve, Children in Care	46
Chart 19	Registered Indian Population, Children in Care and Per Child Expenditures	48
Chart 20	Registered Indian Population, Adults in Care	50
Chart 21	Registered Indian Population, Adults in Care and Per Adult Expenditures	52
Chart 22	Registered Indian Population, Average Number of Social Assistance Dependants	54
Chart 23	Registered Indian Population, Social Assistance Expenditures	56
Chart 24	Registered Indian Population On-Reserve, Dwellings and Persons per Dwelling	60
Chart 25	On-Reserve Dwellings with Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal	62
Chart 26	Self-government Negotiations	66
Chart 27	Alternative Funding Arrangements - Agreements by Stage of Development	68
Chart 28	Indian-administered Expenditures as a Percent of Indian & Inuit Program Expenditures	70
Chart 29	Registered Indian Population On-Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force	74
Chart 30	Registered Indian Males On-Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force	76
Chart 31	Registered Indian Females On-Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force	78
Chart 32	Population Growth in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories	82

		Page
Chart 33	Native and Non-Native Populations, Yukon and the Northwest Territories	84
Chart 34	Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories	86
Chart 35	Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories	88
Chart 36	DIAND Expenditures on the North	90
Chart 37	Native and Non-Native Employment Distribution, Yukon and the Northwest Territories	92

List of Tables

		Page
Table 1	Registered Indian Population and Average Annual Growth Rates (AAGR), On/Off-Reserve, Canada, 1966-2001	5
Table 2	Registered Indians and Indians Registered Under Bill C-31, Average Annual Growth Rates, Canada, 1981-2001	7
Table 3	Registered Indian Population by Region, 1966-2001	9
Table 4	Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by Region, 1966-2001	11
Table 5	Registered Indian Population Off-Reserve by Region, 1966-2001	13
Table 6	Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve by DIAND Geographical Zones, Canada, 1971-1987	15
Table 7-A	Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zones, 1971	17
Table 7-B	Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zones, 1987	19
Table 8	Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1976-2001	23
Table 9	Deaths and Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve, Canada, 1955-1986	25
Table 10	Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve, Canada, 1960-1986	27
Table 11	Number of Deaths and Mortality Rates by Cause, Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve, Canada, 1960-1986	29
Table 12	Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1955-1987	31
Table 13	Enrolment in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools, On-Reserve, Canada, 1960/61-1987/88	35
Table 14	On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII or XIII for Consecutive Years of Schooling, Canada, 1960/61-1987/88	37

		Page
Table 15	Enrolment in University and Post-secondary Institutions, Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1960/61-1988/89	39
Table 16	Band-operated Schools, Canada, 1975/76-1987/88	41
Table 17	Enrolment by School Type, On-Reserve Population, Canada, 1975/76-1987/88	43
Table 18	On-Reserve Children in Care, Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1966/67-1988/89	47
Table 19	Total and Per Child Expenditures, Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve, Canada, 1965/66-1988/89	49
Table 20	Adults in Residential Care, Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve, Canada, 1971/72-1988/89	51
Table 21	Total and Per Adult Expenditures, Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve in Residential Care, Canada, 1971/72-1988/89	53
Table 22	Average Annual Number of Social Assistance Recipients and Dependants per Month, Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1981/82-1988/89	55
Table 23	Social Assistance Expenditures, Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1973/74-1988/89	57
Table 24	Dwellings and Average Number of Persons per Dwelling, Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve, Canada, 1977-1988	61
Table 25	Dwellings with Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal On-Reserve, Canada, 1977-1988	63
Table 26	Self-government Negotiations, Canada, July 1989	67
Table 27	Alternative Funding Arrangements, Canada, 1988-1989	69
Table 28	Devolution of Indian and Inuit Program Expenditures and Person-years, Canada, 1971/72-1988/89	71
Table 29	Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force, Registered Indians Living On-Reserve by Province, 1981 and 1986	75

		Page
Table 30	Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force, Registered Indian Males Living On-Reserve by Province, 1981 and 1986	77
Table 31	Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force, Registered Indian Females Living On-Reserve by Province, 1981 and 1986	79
Table 32	Total Population Growth in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, 1961-1989	83
Table 33	Total Population by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Ethnic Origin, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1961-1986	85
Table 34	Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1961-1988	87
Table 35	Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1961-1987	89
Table 36	DIAND Expenditures on the North, 1980/81-1988/89	91
Table 37	Employment Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1971-1986	93

Introduction

As registered Indians reassume control of their political, social and economic affairs, it is essential that those individuals involved in this process have available a comprehensive and accurate picture of Indian conditions.

The *Basic Departmental Data* report was designed to be a key data reference document on the demographic, social and economic conditions of registered Indians in Canada using departmental administrative databases.

This report provides historical and current statistics on the evolution of the conditions of registered Indians living on-reserve over the past 23 years.

A chapter focusing on the North has been introduced in this release. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) is responsible for the well-being of both Native and non-Native populations in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon either in the form of direct program expenditures or transfer payments to the territorial governments. Data in the chapter on the North pertains to the total population unless otherwise indicated.

Data for this report are derived primarily from departmental administrative data sources as well as sources from departments with an interest in Indian conditions (e.g. Health and Welfare Canada). Subjects covered include: population, education, health and housing conditions, social assistance, self-government and labour force participation.

Basic Departmental Data - 1989 includes projections in the Population and Health Conditions chapters. It was felt that users would benefit by having historical and projected trends to gain better insights on the evolution of the registered Indian population.

The analysis found in this report is essentially descriptive in nature. This report updates the earlier release of *Basic Departmental Data* in 1988. A number of presentation changes have been made in this update. On each subject, the report presents the statistics in textual, graphical and table formats on a two page spread. On the page opposite each table, highlights pertaining to the table are provided as well as a graphic representation of the information. Appropriate notes and sources are indicated at the bottom of each table. Numbers may differ slightly from the previous release due to rounding or revisions.

Throughout this report "Indian" means registered or status Indian, that is persons with status within the meaning of the Indian Act and whose names appear on a register maintained by DIAND.

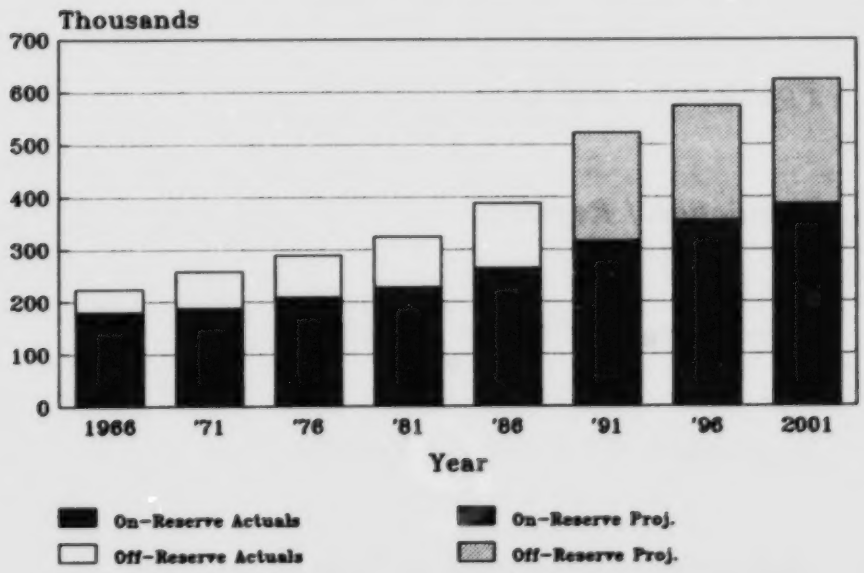
In 1988 registered Indians comprised 1.7 percent of the total Canadian population. They were generally affiliated to one of the 593 bands in the country and three-fifths of the population resided on 2,234 reserves and Crown lands.

Population

- ***Population / Growth***
- ***Population / Bill C-31***
- ***Population / Regions***
- ***Population On-Reserve / Regions***
- ***Population Off-Reserve / Regions***
- ***Population / Geographical Zones***
- ***Population / Geographical Zones / Regions***

Population / Growth

Chart 1 **Registered Indian Population Growth On and Off-Reserve**



Highlights

The registered Indian population increased from 224,164 in 1966 to 443,884 in 1988, a twofold increase.

With the reinstatement of Indians through Bill C-31, this population is expected to reach approximately 623,000 at the turn of the century, a 40 percent increase from 1988.

Eight out of 10 registered Indians lived on-reserve in 1966 but this proportion dropped to 62 percent in 1988 and is expected to remain at this level in 2001.

The off-reserve population growth rate, which was quite significant between 1986 and 1988, was largely attributable to the reinstatement of Indians under Bill C-31.

Table 1

Registered Indian Population and Average Annual Growth Rates (AAGR), On / Off-Reserve

Canada, 1966 - 2001

	On-Reserve (1)			Off-Reserve			Total		
Year	No.	%	AAGR (2)	No.	%	AAGR (2)	No.	%	AAGR (2)
1966	180,418	80.5		43,746 (3)	19.5		224,164	100	
			0.88			9.58			2.82
1971	188,513	73.2		69,106 (4)	26.8		257,619	100	
			2.15			2.79			2.32
1976	209,637	72.6		79,301	27.4		288,938	100	
			1.65			3.96			2.30
1981	227,492	70.3		96,290	29.7		323,782	100	
			3.04			5.13			3.68
1986 (5)	264,187	68.1		123,642	31.9		387,829	100	
			1.62			19.23			7.24
1987	268,474	64.6		147,424	35.4		415,898	100	
			1.97			15.39			6.73
1988	273,766	61.7		170,118	38.3		443,884	100	
			4.93			6.45			5.52
1991	316,273	60.7		205,188	39.3		521,461	100	
			2.30			1.30			1.91
1996	354,379	61.8		218,890	38.2		573,269	100	
			1.70			1.64			1.67
2001	385,514	61.9		237,387	38.1		622,901	100	

Notes:

1. On-reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. See Glossary for definition of term.
3. In 1966, the off-reserve total includes 274 individuals whose type of residence was not stated.
4. In 1971, the off-reserve total includes six individuals whose type of residence was not stated.
5. In 1985 the Indian Act was amended to allow, through Bill C-31, the restoration of Indian status to those who had lost it. The inflated AAGRs from 1986 to 1991, particularly off-reserve, are a result of the reinstatement process, the bulk of which is expected to be completed in 1990/91.

Sources:

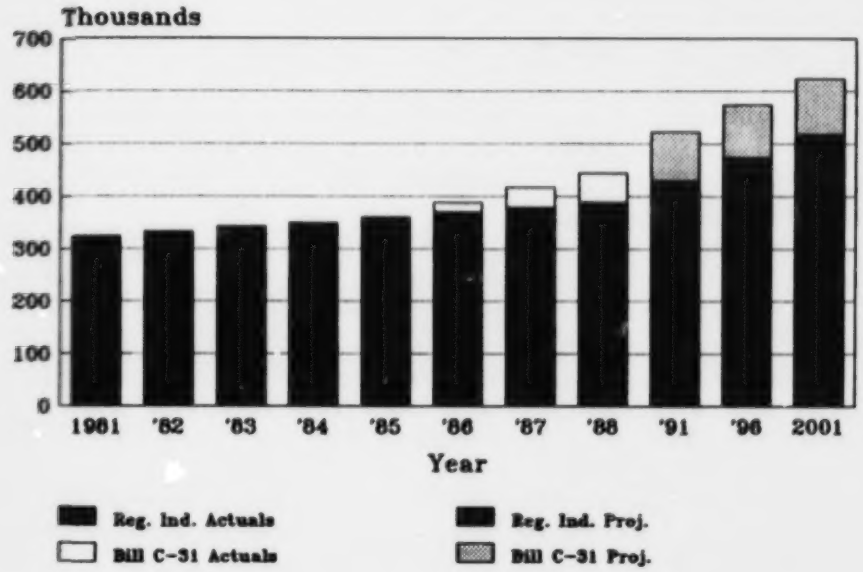
1961-1988: Indian Register, DIAND.

1991-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1987 to 2011, Preliminary Report, DIAND, 1989.

Population / Bill C-31

Chart 2

Registered Indian Population Growth
Showing Bill C-31



Highlights

In 1985 at the beginning of the reinstatement process under Bill C-31, approximately 1,600 C-31 registrants were added to the Indian Register.

By 1991 at the end of the reinstatement process, roughly 92,000 C-31 registrants and their offsprings are expected to be added to the Register, representing 18 percent of the total registered Indian population for that year.

Table 2

Registered Indians and Indians Registered Under Bill C-31, Average Annual Growth Rates

Canada, 1981-2001

	Registered Indians			Average Annual Growth Rate (1)	
Year	Excluding Bill C-31	Bill C-31 Population	Total	Excluding Bill C-31	Including Bill C-31
1981	323,782	0	323,782		
				2.59	0.00
1982	332,178	0	332,178		
				2.95	0.00
1983	341,968	0	341,968		
				2.00	0.00
1984	348,809	0	348,809		
				2.82	3.28
1985 (2)	358,636	1,605	360,241		
				3.16	7.66
1986	369,972	17,857	387,829		
				2.40	7.24
1987	378,842	37,056	415,898		
				2.71	6.73
1988	389,110	54,774	443,884		
				3.32	5.52
1991	429,178	92,282 (3)	521,461		
				1.99	1.91
1996	473,559	99,710	573,269		
				1.78	1.67
2001	517,226	105,675	622,901		

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of term.
2. In 1985 the Indian Act was amended to allow, through Bill C-31, the restoration of Indian status to those who had lost it. The inflated AAGRs from 1985 to 1991 are a result of the reinstatement process, the bulk of which is expected to be completed in 1990/91.
3. The projected C-31 population in 1991 is based on the Department's estimate of 86,000 registrants by the end of 1990 plus the growth due to natural increase.
4. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Sources:

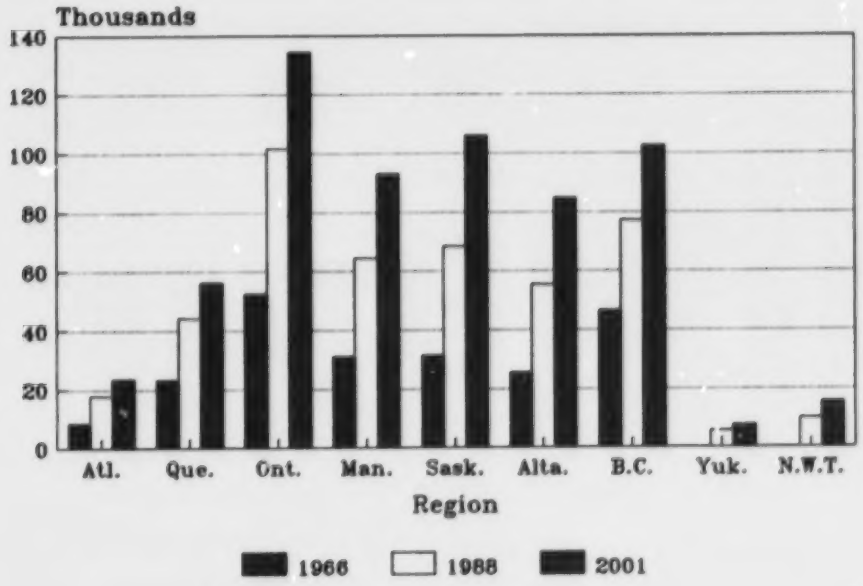
1981-1988: Indian Register, DIAND.

1985-1988: Membership and Entitlement Directorate, DIAND.

1991-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1987 to 2011, Preliminary Report, DIAND, 1989.

Population / Regions

Chart 3 **Registered Indian Population by Region**



Highlights

While the total registered Indian population nearly doubled between 1966 and 1988, the biggest regional gains south of 60° were in Saskatchewan and Alberta. This trend is expected to continue until 2001.

In 1988, 23 percent of the total Indian population was located in Ontario, the largest proportion of all regions. Slightly over one percent of the population was in the Yukon.

Table 3

Registered Indian Population by Region

1966 - 2001

Region	1966		1976		1986		1988		1991		1996		2001	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	8 494	3,8	10 891	3,8	15 636	4,0	17 711	4,0	20 089	3,9	21 835	3,8	23 398	3,8
Quebec	23 186	10,3	29 580	10,2	38 962	10,0	44 111	9,9	50 014	9,6	53 280	9,3	56 125	9,0
Ontario	52 408	23,4	64 690	22,4	86 544	22,3	101 612	22,9	118 440	22,7	126 755	22,1	134 372	21,6
Manitoba	31 000	13,8	42 311	14,6	57 488	14,8	64 315	14,5	76 208	14,6	84 684	14,8	93 020	14,9
Saskatchewan	31 362	14,0	43 404	15,0	60 545	15,6	68 246	15,4	80 722	15,5	93 250	16,3	105 830	17,0
Alberta	25 432	11,3	34 130	11,8	48 706	12,6	55 290	12,5	67 240	12,9	75 954	13,2	84 684	13,6
B.C.	46 543	20,8	53 342	18,5	66 604	17,2	77 153	17,4	89 628	17,2	96 472	16,8	102 552	16,5
Yukon }	5 739	2,6	3 181	1,1	4 249	1,1	5 510	1,2	6 624	1,3	7 133	1,2	7 602	1,2
N.W.T. }			7 409	2,6	9 095	2,3	9 936	2,2	12 495	2,4	13 906	2,4	15 318	2,5
Canada	224 164	100	288 938	100	387 829	100	443 884	100	521 461	100	573 269	100	622 901	100

Note:

1. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Sources:

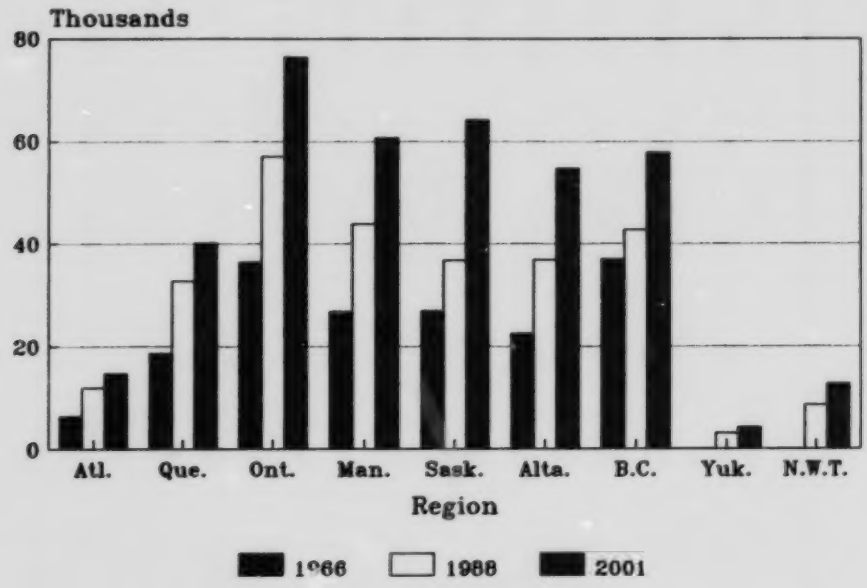
1966-1988: Indian Register, DIAND.

1991-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1987 to 2011, Preliminary Report, DIAND, 1989.

Population On-Reserve / Regions

Chart 4

Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by Region



Highlights

The regional on-reserve proportions (including Crown lands and settlements) in 1988 ranged from a low of 54 percent in Saskatchewan to a high of 87 percent in the Northwest Territories.

The biggest regional gains south of 60° were in the Atlantic and Quebec regions where the on-reserve population increased by 86 and 75 percent respectively between 1966 and 1988.

South of 60°, Quebec had the highest proportion of its Indian population living on-reserve in 1988 (74%) and is expected to be the same in 2001.

Between 1988 and 2001, Saskatchewan and Alberta are expected to have the largest percentage increases in the on-reserve population among all regions (74 and 48 percent respectively).

Table 4

Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by Region

1966 - 2001

Region	1966		1976		1986		1988		1991		1996		2001	
	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)
Atlantic	6 444	75,9	8 066	74,1	11 132	71,2	11 989	67,7	12 752	63,5	13 905	63,7	14 775	63,1
Quebec	18 720	80,7	24 198	81,8	31 043	79,7	32 765	74,3	35 693	71,4	38 238	71,8	40 223	71,7
Ontario	36 508	69,7	44 227	68,4	55 289	63,9	57 058	56,2	65 537	55,3	72 229	57,0	76 339	56,8
Manitoba	26 752	86,3	31 723	75,0	41 211	71,7	43 864	68,2	48 979	64,3	55 115	65,1	60 648	65,2
Saskatchewan	26 920	85,8	30 746	70,8	38 744	64,0	36 775	53,9	47 972	59,4	56 442	60,5	64 162	60,6
Alberta	22 573	88,8	26 841	78,6	35 030	71,9	36 863	66,7	42 032	62,5	48 656	64,1	54 630	64,5
B.C.	37 019	79,5	34 073	63,9	40 876	61,4	42 785	55,5	49 530	55,3	54 327	56,3	57 805	56,4
Yukon }			2 620	82,4	2 463	58,0	3 042	55,2	3 500	52,8	3 905	54,7	4 182	55,0
}	5 482	95,5												
N.W.T. }			7 143	96,4	8 399	92,3	8 625	86,8	10 278	82,3	11 562	83,1	12 750	83,2
Canada	180 418	80,5	209 637	72,6	264 187	68,1	273 766	61,7	316 273	60,7	354 379	61,8	385 514	61,9

Notes:

1. On-Reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. Percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Sources:

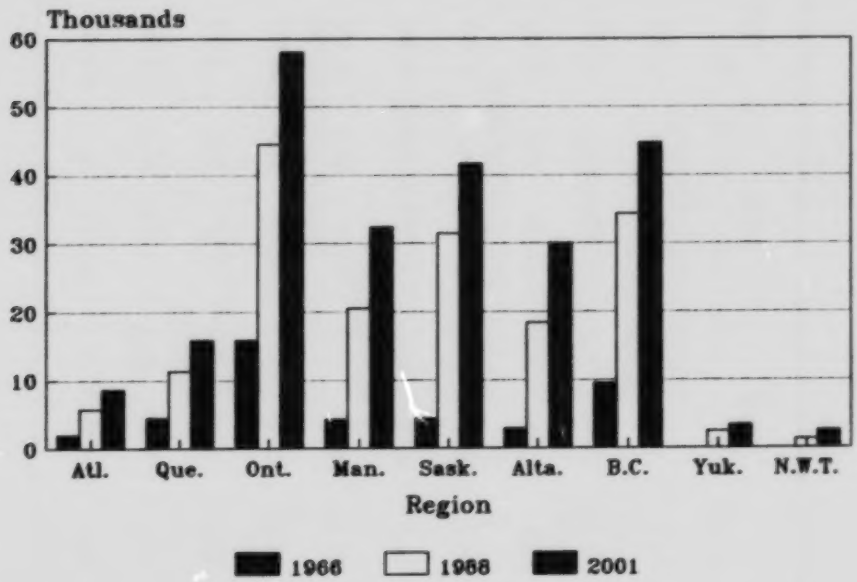
1966-1988: Indian Register, DIAND.

1991-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1987 to 2011, Preliminary Report, DIAND, 1989.

Population Off-Reserve / Regions

Chart 5

Registered Indian Population Off-Reserve by Region



Highlights

The off-reserve population increased substantially between 1966 and 1988 largely due to the implementation of Bill C-31 in 1985. It increased from 43,746 to 170,118 registered Indians nationally, a fourfold gain.

The proportion of off-reserve Indians increased accordingly from 20 percent in 1966 to almost 40 percent in 1988, as most C-31 registrants lived off-reserve.

All regions have seen their respective shares of off-reserve Indians increase over the last 20 years. The biggest off-reserve regional gains south of 60° between 1966 and 1988 were in Saskatchewan and Alberta with seven and sixfold increases respectively. Quebec had the lowest increase.

Among regions in 1988, Saskatchewan had the highest proportion of its Indian population living off-reserve (46%) while the Northwest Territories had the lowest (13%).

From 1988 to the turn of the century, Alberta and Manitoba are expected to have the largest increases in the off-reserve population south of 60°.

Table 5

Registered Indian Population Off-Reserve by Region

1966 - 2001

Region	1966 (1)		1976		1986		1988		1991		1996		2001	
	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)
Atlantic	2,050	24.1	2,825	25.9	4,504	28.8	5,722	32.3	7,337	36.5	7,930	36.3	8,623	36.9
Quebec	4,466	19.3	5,382	18.2	7,919	20.3	11,346	25.7	14,320	28.6	15,041	28.2	15,902	28.3
Ontario	15,900	30.3	20,463	31.6	31,255	36.1	44,554	43.8	52,903	44.7	54,526	43.0	58,032	43.2
Manitoba	4,248	13.7	10,588	25.0	16,277	28.3	20,451	31.8	27,229	35.7	29,570	34.9	32,372	34.8
Saskatchewan	4,442	14.2	12,658	29.2	21,801	36.0	31,471	46.1	32,750	40.6	36,809	39.5	41,669	39.4
Alberta	2,859	11.2	7,289	21.4	13,676	28.1	18,427	33.3	25,209	37.5	27,298	35.9	30,054	35.5
B.C.	9,524	20.5	19,269	36.1	25,728	38.6	34,368	44.5	40,098	44.7	42,145	43.7	44,747	43.6
Yukon N.W.T.	257	4.5	561 266	17.6 3.6	1,786 696	42.0 7.7	2,468 1,311	44.8 13.2	3,124 2,218	47.2 17.8	3,228 2,343	45.3 16.8	3,420 2,568	45.0 16.8
Canada	43,746	19.5	79,301	27.4	123,642	31.9	170,118	38.3	205,188	39.3	218,890	38.2	237,387	38.1

Notes:

1. In 1966, numbers include 274 individuals with unstated places of residence distributed as follows: Atlantic 5, Quebec 24, Ontario 51, Manitoba 12, Saskatchewan 33, Alberta 69, B.C. 56, Yukon and N.W.T. 24.
2. Percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Sources:

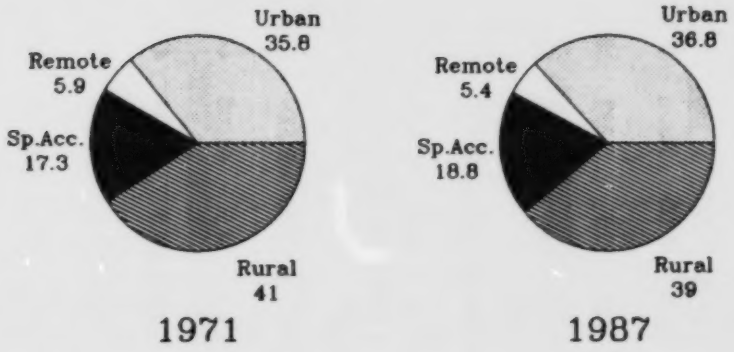
1966-1988: Indian Register, DIAND.

1991-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1987 to 2011, Preliminary Report, DIAND, 1989.

Population / Geographical Zones

Chart 6

Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by DIAND Geographical Zones



Highlights

The proportion of on-reserve Indians living in urban, rural, remote or special access areas has remained relatively constant between 1971 and 1987.

In 1987, slightly more than a third of on-reserve Indians (37%) were located in DIAND defined urban zones while almost one-fifth (19%) of Indians were in special access zones where no year-round road access to the nearest service centre is available.

Table 6

Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve by DIAND Geographical Zones

Canada, 1971 - 1987

Geographical Zones (1)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1987
Urban					
Number	67,414	76,485	86,816	98,474	98,880
Percent	35.8	36.5	38.2	37.3	36.8
Rural					
Number	77,314	83,392	86,574	102,289	104,579
Percent	41.0	39.8	38.1	38.7	39.0
Remote					
Number	11,108	10,947	13,167	14,224	14,607
Percent	5.9	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.4
Special Access					
Number	32,677	38,813	40,935	49,200	50,408
Percent	17.3	18.5	18.0	18.6	18.8
Canada					
Number	188,513	209,637	227,492	264,187	268,474
Percent	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. On-Reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

Sources:

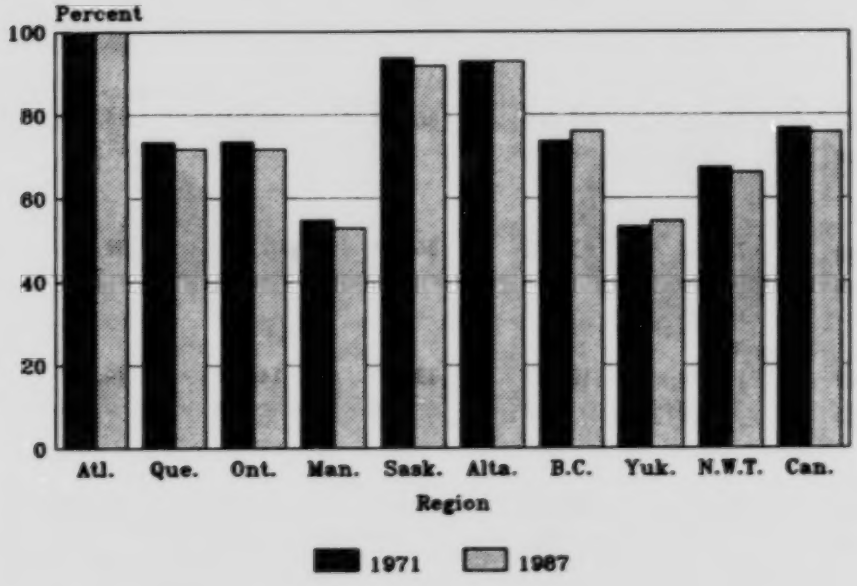
1971-1987: Indian Register, DIAND.

Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

Population / Geographical Zones / Regions

Chart 7-A

Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zones Urban & Rural



Highlights

The regional proportions of on-reserve Indians living in DIAND defined geographical zones have remained nearly constant between 1971 and 1987 (Tables 7-A and 7-B).

Over one-fifth of on-reserve Indians lived in remote and special access areas in 1971.

All Indians living on-reserve in the Atlantic region were located in urban and rural areas while only half of Yukon's Indians were in these areas.

Manitoba had the highest proportion of its on-reserve Indian population (31%) living in special access areas where no year-round road access to the nearest service centre is available.

Table 7-A

Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zones

1971

Region / Zone (1)	Urban & Rural No.	Urban & Rural %	Remote No.	Remote %	Special Access No.	Special Access %	Total (2) No.	Total (2) %
Atlantic	7,021	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	7,021	100
Quebec	15,105	73.4	1,296	6.3	4,177	20.3	20,578	100
Ontario	27,937	73.6	911	2.4	9,110	24.0	37,958	100
Manitoba	15,828	54.8	3,986	13.8	9,070	31.4	28,884	100
Saskatchewan	26,440	93.6	678	2.4	1,130	4.0	28,248	100
Alberta	23,142	92.8	0	0.0	1,796	7.2	24,938	100
B.C.	23,860	73.7	2,784	8.6	5,730	17.7	32,374	100
Yukon	1,247	53.1	897	38.2	204	8.7	2,348	100
N.W.T.	4,148	67.3	556	9.0	1,460	23.7	6,164	100
Canada	144,728	76.8	11,108	5.9	32,677	17.3	188,513	100

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. Includes six individuals whose place of residence was unstated, distributed as follows: Ontario 1, Manitoba 1, Saskatchewan 2 and Alberta 2.
3. On-Reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

Sources:

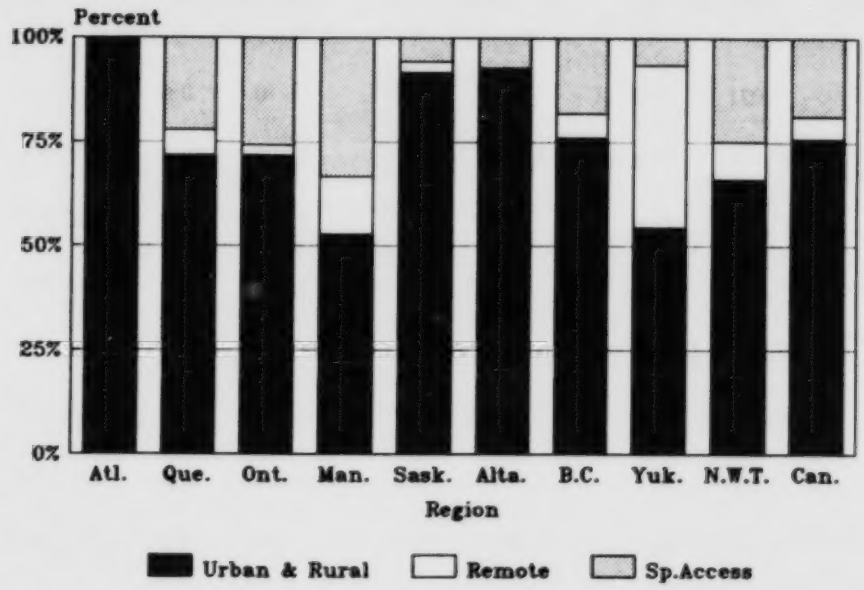
Indian Register, DIAND, 1971.

Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

Population / Geographical Zones / Regions

Chart 7-B

Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zones, 1987



Highlights

The regional distribution of the on-reserve Indian population by DIAND geographical zones has remained relatively constant between 1971 and 1987 (Tables 7-A and 7-B).

As in 1971, approximately three-quarters of on-reserve Indians lived in urban and rural areas in 1987.

At least nine out of 10 Indians in the Atlantic, Alberta and Saskatchewan regions were located in urban and rural areas in 1987.

Table 7-B

Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zones

1987

Region / Zone (1)	Urban & Rural No.	Urban & Rural %	Remote No.	Remote %	Special Access No.	Special Access %	Total No.	Total %
Atlantic	11,517	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	11,517	100
Quebec	22,846	71.8	1,942	6.1	7,028	22.1	31,816	100
Ontario	40,558	71.7	1,418	2.5	14,612	25.8	56,588	100
Manitoba	22,589	52.9	5,892	13.8	14,193	33.3	42,674	100
Saskatchewan	33,689	91.7	965	2.6	2,078	5.7	36,732	100
Alberta	33,356	92.7	0	0.0	2,618	7.3	35,974	100
B.C.	31,603	76.0	2,464	5.9	7,543	18.1	41,610	100
Yukon	1,621	54.5	1,156	38.9	196	6.6	2,973	100
N.W.T.	5,680	66.1	770	9.0	2,140	24.9	8,590	100
Canada	203,459	75.8	14,607	5.4	50,408	18.8	268,474	100

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. On-Reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

Sources:

Indian Register, DIAND, 1987.

Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

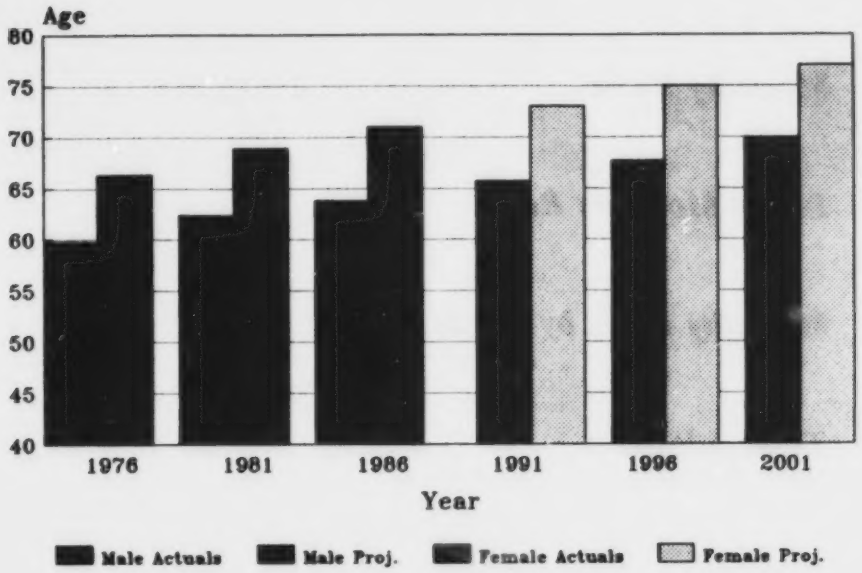
Health Conditions

- *Life Expectancy*
- *Mortality Rates*
- *Infant Mortality Rates*
- *Mortality Rates by Cause*
- *Tuberculosis*

Life Expectancy

Chart 8

Registered Indian Population,
Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex



Highlights

Life expectancy at birth for registered Indians is increasing and will continue to increase.

Between 1976 and 2001, the life expectancy at birth of Indians is expected to increase by approximately 10 years for both sexes.

The gap between sexes will continue to increase until 2001. The gap in 1976 was 6.5 years in favour of females and could climb to 7.2 years by 2001.

Life expectancy for males increased from 59.8 in 1976 to an expected 69.8 years in 2001 while that for females should increase from 66.3 to 77.0 years.

Table 8

Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1976 – 2001

	Life Expectancy at Birth(1)	
Year	Male	Female
1976	59.8	66.3
1981	62.4	68.9
1986	63.8	71.0
1991	65.7	73.0
1996	67.7	75.0
2001	69.8	77.0

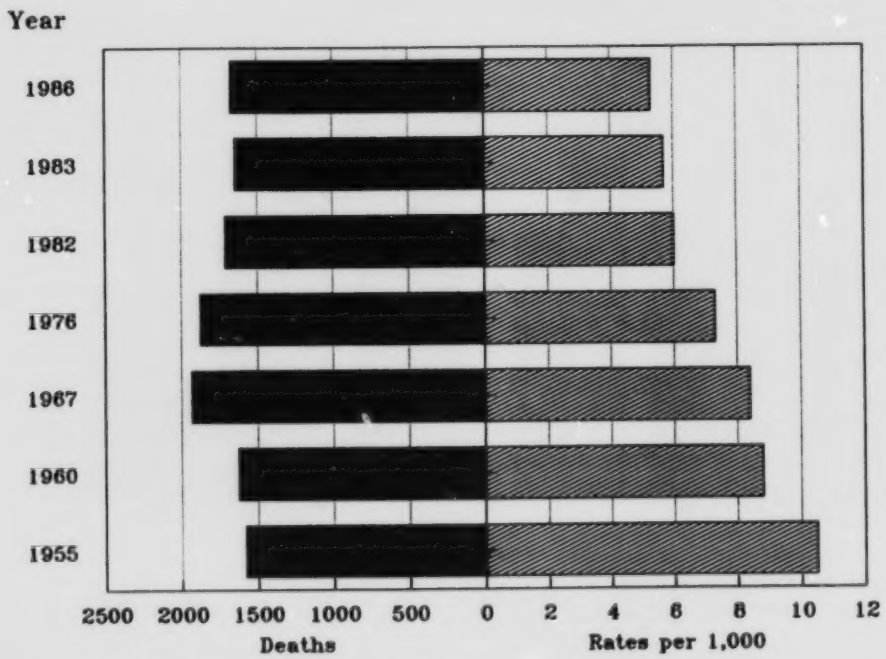
Note:
1. See Glossary for definition of term.

Source:
Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1987 to 2011, Preliminary Report, DIAND, 1989.

Mortality Rates

Chart 9

Registered Indian Population On-Reserve, Deaths and Mortality Rates



Highlight

While the number of deaths between 1955 and 1986 was relatively constant, averaging approximately 1,700 deaths per year over the period, the registered Indian mortality rates have decreased significantly from 10.5 to 5.3 deaths per 1,000 population.

Table 9

Deaths and Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve

Canada, 1955 - 1986

Year	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rates (1) (per 1,000)
1955	1,578	10.5 (2)
1960	1,623	8.8
1967	1,932	8.4
1976	1,875	7.3
1982	1,709	6.0
1983	1,642	5.7
1986 (3)	1,671	5.3

Notes:

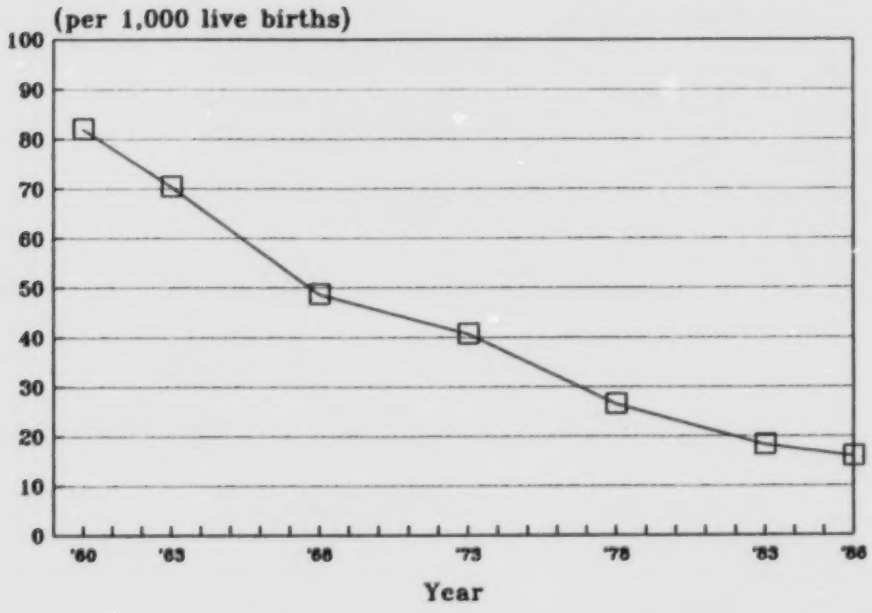
1. Mortality rates have been calculated using Health and Welfare Canada data. The population numbers do not correspond exactly to Indian Register population numbers.
2. Since the mortality rate for 1955 was not available from Health and Welfare Canada, this figure was estimated using the number of registered Indians in 1955 derived from "Indian Conditions: A Survey".
3. Figures for 1986 include estimates for the province of British Columbia.
4. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada. See Glossary for definition of term.

Sources:

1955-1967: Annual Reports, Health and Welfare Canada.
1976-1983: Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983, Ottawa, 1986.
1986: Demographic and Statistics Division, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

Infant Mortality Rates

Chart 10 **Registered Indian Population On-Reserve, Infant Mortality Rates**



Highlights

One factor in the increased life expectancy of registered Indians is the declining infant mortality rate.

Over the past 26 years, infant mortality rates for Indians have dropped dramatically from 82.0 in 1960 to 15.9 per 1,000 live births in 1986.

Table 10

Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates
Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve

Canada, 1960-1986

Year	Number of Infant Deaths (1)	Number of Live Births	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)
1960	617	7,522	82.0
1963	568	8,071	70.4
1968	n/a	n/a	48.6
1973	273	6,717	40.6
1978	192	7,239	26.5
1983	146	8,029	18.2
1986 (2)	132	8,320	15.9

Notes:

1. Infants are children of one year of age and under.
2. Figures for 1986 include estimates for the province of British Columbia.
3. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada. See Glossary for definition of term.

Sources:

1960-1973: Annual Reports, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

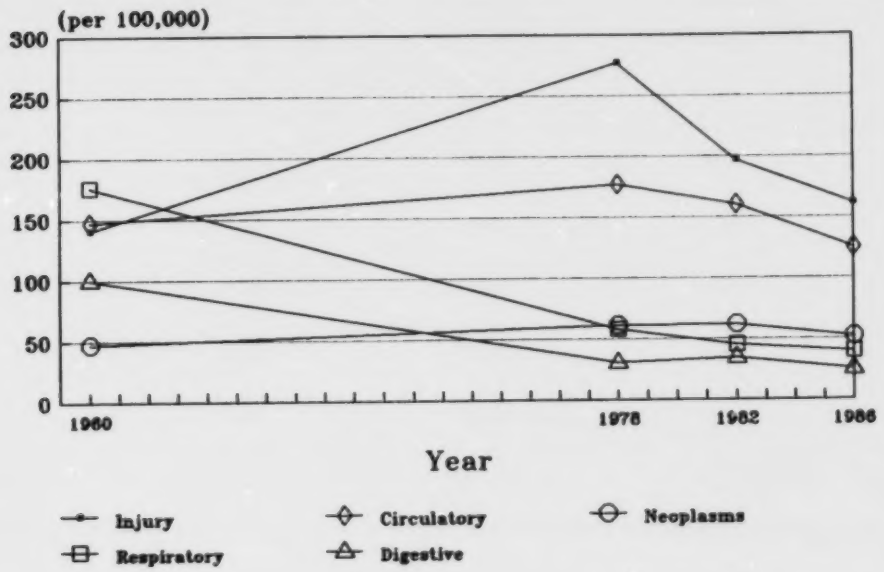
1978-1983: Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983, Health and Welfare Canada Ottawa, 1986.

1986: Demographic and Statistics Division, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

Mortality Rates by Cause

Chart 11

Registered Indian Population On-Reserve, Mortality Rates by Major Cause



Highlights

Over the past 26 years, Indian mortality rates associated with Respiratory and Digestive diseases have declined.

In 1986, Injury and Poisoning, Circulatory System diseases and Neoplasms have become the three major causes of death among registered Indians.

Table 11

Number of Deaths and Mortality Rates by Cause
Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve

Canada, 1960 - 1986

Classification of Diseases		1960		1978		1982		1986 (1)	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
I.	Infectious & Parasitic	71	38,5	37	14,3	25	8,9	35	n/a
II.	Neoplasms	87	47,2	159	61,3	174	62,0	163	51,8
III & IV.	Endocrine, Metabolic & Blood Diseases	16	8,7	39	15,0	44	15,7	38	n/a
V.	Mental Disorders	n/a	n/a	32	12,3	25	8,9	15	n/a
VI.	Nervous System & Sense Organs	10	5,4	28	10,8	12	4,3	14	n/a
VII.	Circulatory System	271	146,9	459	176,8	450	160,4	393	124,9
VIII.	Respiratory System	324	175,7	150	57,8	127	45,3	125	39,7
IX.	Digestive System	184	99,8	80	30,8	97	34,2	79	25,1
X.	Genito-Urinary System	31	16,8	34	13,1	28	10,0	16	n/a
XI.	Complic. of Pregnancy, Childbirth, etc.	6	3,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	7	n/a
XII & XIII.	Skin & Musculoskeletal System	11	6,0	10	3,9	7	2,5	2	n/a
XIV.	Congenital Anomalies	38	20,6	43	16,6	25	8,9	26	n/a
XV.	Conditions from Perinatal Period	153	83,0	59	22,7	45	16,0	29	n/a
XVI.	Symptoms, Signs & Ill-defined Conditions	57	30,9	77	29,3	65	23,2	65	n/a
XVII.	Injury and Poisoning	259	140,4	718	276,6	551	196,4	508	161,1
	Others	105	56,9	29	11,2	35	12,5	126	n/a

Notes:

1. Figures in 1986 for classes II-VII-VIII-IX-XVII include estimates for the province of British Columbia.
2. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada. See Glossary for definition of term.
3. Rates per 100,000.

Sources:

1960: Annual Report, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

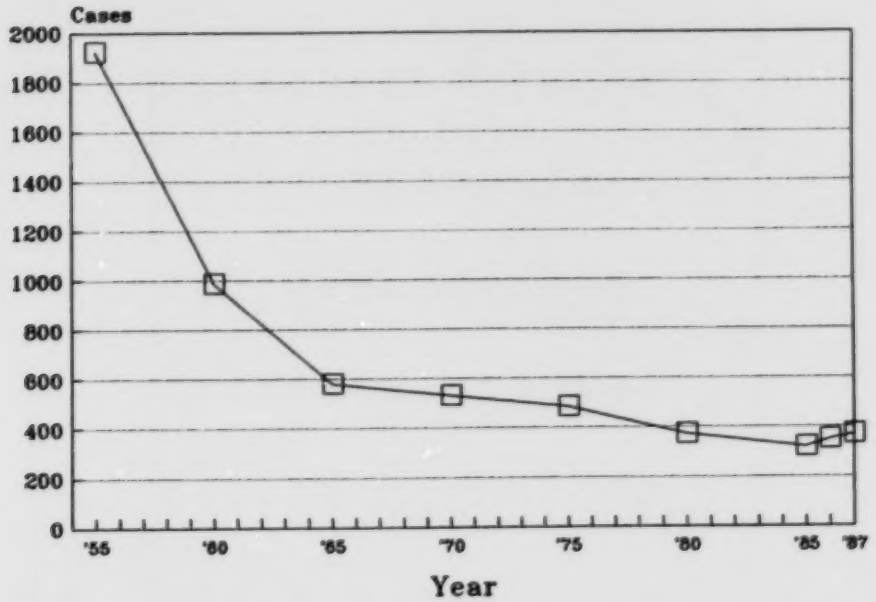
1978-1982: Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, 1986.

1986: Demographic and Statistics Division, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

Tuberculosis

Chart 12

Registered Indian Population, Tuberculosis Cases



Highlights

Although the number of tuberculosis cases decreased over the last 32 years from 1,922 in 1955 to 372 in 1987, little improvement has been made since 1980, averaging approximately 350 cases per year between 1980 and 1987.

Since 1985, the number of new and reactivated cases of tuberculosis has been rising approximately eight percent a year.

Table 12

Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1955 – 1987

Year	Cases (1)
1955	1,922
1960	987
1965	579
1970	531
1975	484
1980	373
1985	320
1986	350
1987	372

Note:
1. Includes new and reactivated cases.

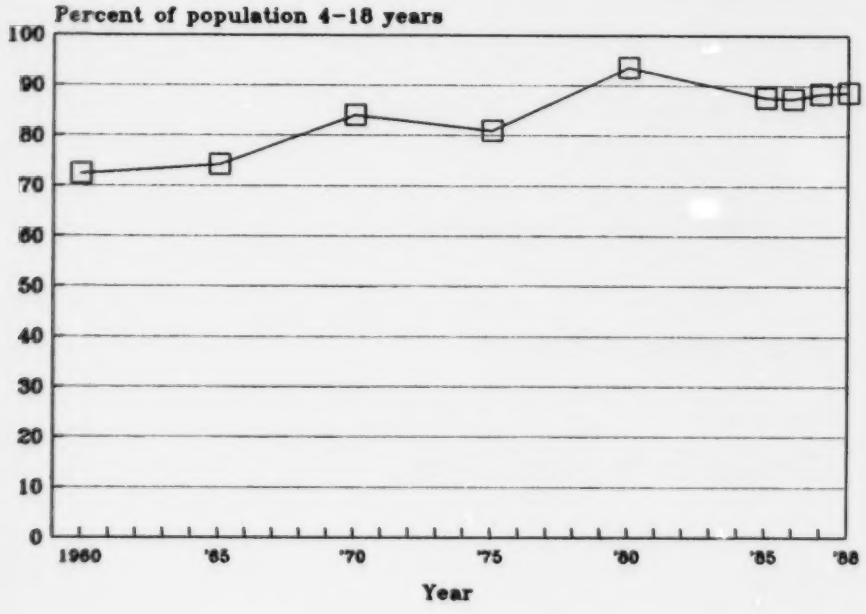
Sources:
1955–1970: Tuberculosis Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 83-206.
1975–1986: Tuberculosis Statistics, Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 82-212.
1987: Health Division, Statistics Canada.

Education

- *Enrolment*
- *Consecutive Years of Schooling*
- *Post-secondary Enrolment*
- *Band-operated Schools*
- *Enrolment by School Type*

Enrolment

Chart 13 **Enrolment in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools On-Reserve**



Highlights

The number of on-reserve children enrolled in elementary and secondary schools has been increasing in the last three decades. It doubled between 1960/61 and 1988/89, reaching 85,582 students in 1988/89.

Enrolment is increasing not only due to the increase in the school-age population, but also due to increases in the enrolment rate.

The percentage of school-aged children living on-reserve enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools has increased from 72 percent in 1960/61 to 89 percent in 1988/89.

Table 13

Enrolment in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools, On-Reserve

Canada, 1960/61 - 1988/89

Year	Enrolment (1)	Population 4-18 Years	Enrolment Rate
1960/61 (2)	41,671	57,550	72.4 %
1965/66 (2)	54,670	73,632	74.2 %
1970/71	68,449	81,531	84.0 %
1975/76	71,817	88,660	81.0 %
1980/81	82,801	88,581	93.5 %
1985/86	80,623	92,080	87.6 %
1986/87	82,271	94,169	87.4 %
1987/88	84,271	95,336	88.4 %
1988/89	85,582	96,606	88.6 %

Notes:

1. Total enrolment include registered, non-registered Indians and Inuit in Grades K4 to 13.
2. A breakdown of on/off-reserve Indian population was not available in 1960/61 and 1965/66. Based on 1975 Indian Register data, off-reserve was estimated to be 26 percent of the total population. Data were also not available for the 4-18 population for 1960/61 and was estimated to be 42 percent of the total Indian population.
3. On-reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

Sources:

Enrolment:

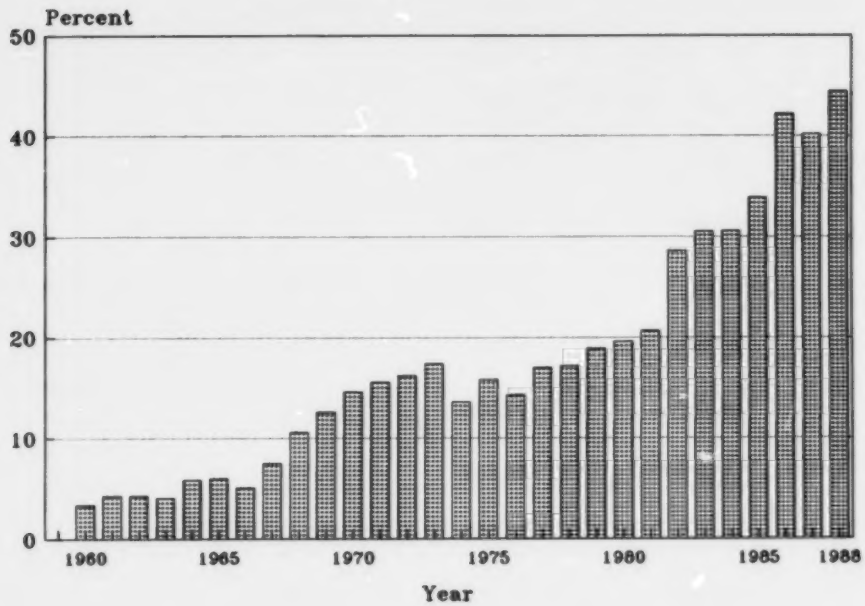
1960-1975: Nominal Roll, Statistics Division, DIAND.
1980-1985: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.
1986-1988: Year End Status report on Performance Indicators, National, DIAND.

Population:

Indian Register, DIAND.

Consecutive Years of Schooling

Chart 14 **On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII or XIII for Consecutive Years of Schooling**



Highlights

Indian children are increasingly successful in their schooling.

The percentage of Indian children who are in grade XII or XIII after consecutive years of schooling has increased from 3.4 percent in 1960/61 to 44.4 percent in 1988/89.

Table 14

On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII or XIII for Consecutive Years of Schooling

Canada, 1960/61 - 1988/89

Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage
1960/61	3.4	1975/76	15.8
1961/62	4.3	1976/77	14.3
1962/63	4.3	1977/78	17.0
1963/64	4.1	1978/79	17.2
1964/65	5.8	1979/80	18.9
1965/66	6.0	1980/81	19.6
1966/67	5.1	1981/82	20.7
1967/68	7.5	1982/83	28.6
1968/69	10.6	1983/84	30.5
1969/70	12.6	1984/85	30.6
1970/71	14.6	1985/86	33.9
1971/72	15.6	1986/87	42.2
1972/73	16.2	1987/88	40.2
1973/74	17.4	1988/89 (1)	44.4
1974/75	13.6		

Note:

1. The percentage for 1988/89 was obtained by dividing the number of students in Grade XII and XIII in 1988/89 by the number of students in Grade 1 in 1977/78. These percentages are under estimated since Quebec students graduate in Grade 11 at age 17.

Sources:

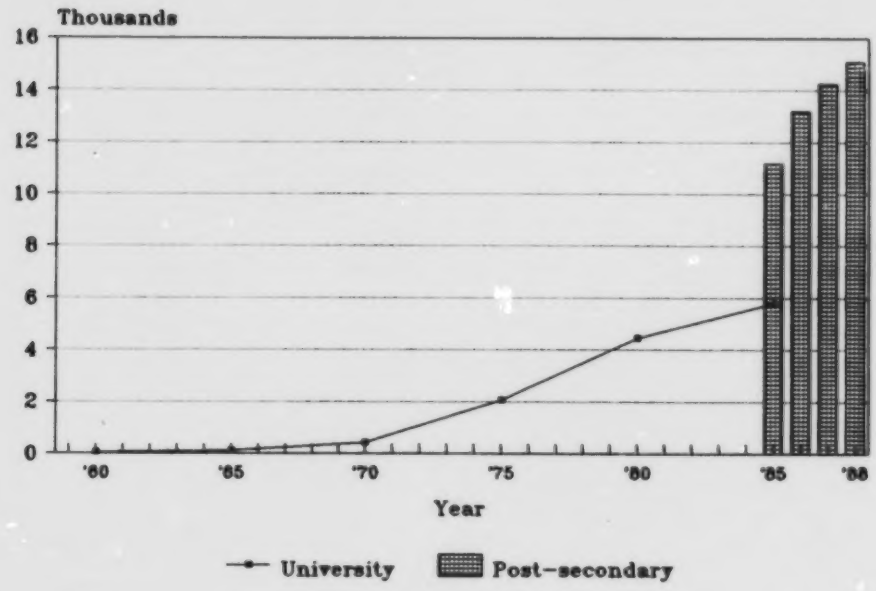
1960/61 - 1977/78:
Statistics Division, Program Services Branch, DIAND.

1978/79 - 1988/89:
Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

Post-secondary Enrolment

Chart 15

Registered Indian Population, Enrolment in University and Post-secondary Institutions



Highlights

The number of registered Indians enrolled in University increased from 60 in 1960/61 to 5,800 in 1985/86.

The number of Indians enrolled in post-secondary institutions increased 35 percent between 1985/86 and 1988/89, from 11,170 to 15,084.

Table 15

Enrolment in University and Post-secondary Institutions, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1960/61 - 1988/89

Year	University Enrolment	Post-secondary Enrolment (1)
1960/61	60	n/a
1965/66	131	n/a
1970/71	432	n/a
1975/76	2,071	n/a
1980/81	4,455	n/a
1985/86	5,800	11,170
1986/87	n/a	13,196
1987/88	n/a	14,242
1988/89	n/a	15,084 (2)

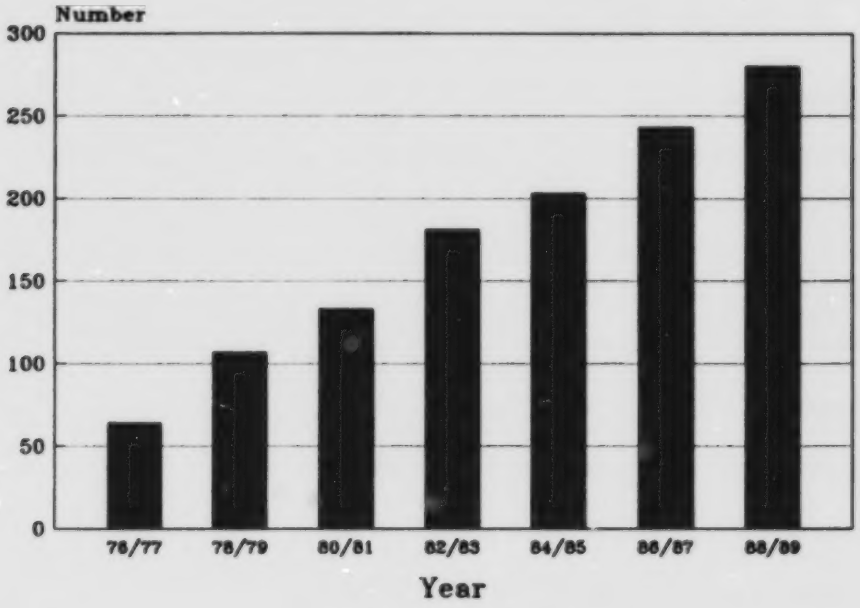
Notes:
1. Includes Bill C-31 population. Total number enrolled in post-secondary institutions also includes the number enrolled at university.
2. 1988/89 enrolment figure is estimated.

Sources:
University Enrolment:
1960: Facts and Figures, Deparmental Statistics, DIAND, 1971.
1965-1975: Full-time University Enrolment of Registered Indians, Research Branch, DIAND.
1980-1985: Education Branch, DIAND.

Post-secondary:
1985-1987: Year End Status report on Performance Indicators, DIAND.
1988: Education Branch, DIAND.

Band-operated Schools

Chart 16 **Band-operated Schools**



Highlights

Indian bands and Tribal Councils are assuming more control in the education of Indian children on-reserve.

The number of band-operated schools increased from 53 in 1975/76 to 280 in 1988/89, a fivefold increase.

Table 16

Band-operated Schools

Canada, 1975/76 - 1988/89

Year	Band-operated Schools (1)
1975/76	53
1976/77	64
1977/78	104
1978/79	107
1979/80	115
1980/81	133
1981/82	159
1982/83	181
1983/84	191
1984/85	203
1985/86	229
1986/87	243
1987/88	262
1988/89	280

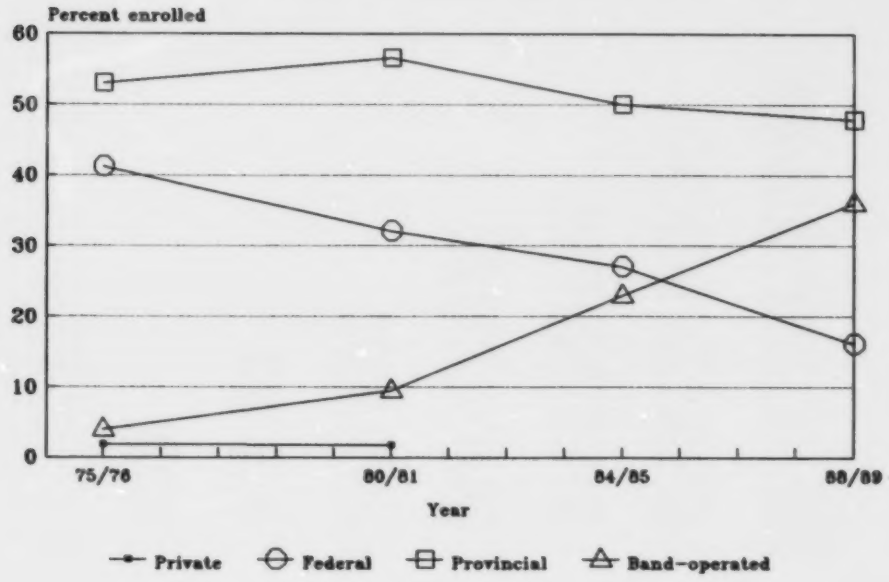
Note:
1. Band-operated schools are defined as schools operated directly by a band.

Sources:
1975-1978: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND.
1979-1985: Nominal Roll, Education Directorate, DIAND.
1986-1988: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, DIAND.

Enrolment by School Type

Chart 17

Registered Indian Population, Enrolment by School Type



Highlights

The government's commitment to increased Indian control of Indian education is reflected in the enrolment trends.

The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools is increasing while the proportion enrolled in federal or provincial schools is declining.

The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools increased ninefold from approximately four percent in 1975/76 to 36 percent in 1988/89.

The proportion enrolled in federal schools in 1988/89 dropped to 16 percent from 41 percent in 1975/76.

The proportion of students enrolled in provincial schools dropped between 1975/76 and 1988/89, from 53 to 48 percent.

Table 17

Enrolment by School Type, On-Reserve Population

Canada, 1975/76 - 1988/89

Year	Federal	Provincial	Band-operated	Private	Total
1975/76	29,581	38,079	2,842	1,315	71,817
1976/77	30,012	36,884	3,340	1,481	71,717
1977/78	29,412	41,358	5,639	1,679	78,088
1978/79	28,605	45,438	5,796	1,520	81,359
1979/80	27,742	45,742	6,311	1,442	81,237
1980/81	26,578	46,852	7,879	1,492	82,801
1981/82	22,525	43,652	13,133	1,156	80,466
1982/83	21,825	38,511	15,912	1,164	77,412
1983/84	21,893	39,474	16,715	n/a	78,082
1984/85	21,669	40,080	18,372	n/a	80,121
1985/86	19,943	39,712	20,968	n/a	80,623
1986/87	18,811	40,053	23,407	n/a	82,271
1987/88	17,322	40,520	26,429	n/a	84,271
1988/89	13,783	40,954	30,845	n/a	85,582

Sources:

1975-1978: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND.

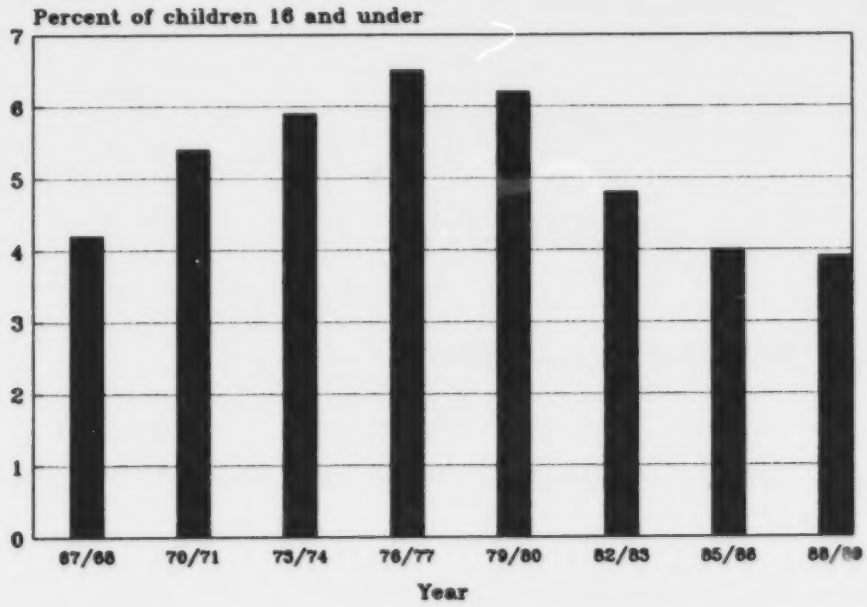
1979-1988: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

Social Conditions

- ***Children in care***
- ***Per Child Expenditures***
- ***Adults in Residential Care***
- ***Per Adult Expenditures***
- ***Social Assistance Recipients and Dependants***
- ***Social Assistance Expenditures***

Children in Care

Chart 18 **Registered Indian Population On-Reserve, Children in Care**



Highlights

The ratio of registered Indian children in care to Indian children aged 16 and under peaked at about 6.5 percent in the mid-seventies, and has since gradually declined to four percent in 1988/89.

In 1988/89, the number of children in care stood at approximately 4,000 children.

Table 18

On-Reserve Children in Care, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1966/67 - 1988/89

Fiscal Year	Children in Care (1)	Children Aged 16 and under	Ratio
1966/67	3,201	93,101	3.4%
1967/68	3,946	93,484	4.2%
1968/69	4,310	94,616	4.6%
1969/70	4,861	94,698	5.1%
1970/71	5,156	95,048	5.4%
1971/72	5,336	94,777	5.6%
1972/73	5,336	94,906	5.6%
1973/74	5,582	94,634	5.9%
1974/75	5,817	96,960	6.0%
1975/76	6,078	96,493	6.3%
1976/77	6,247	96,417	6.5%
1977/78	6,017	96,780	6.2%
1978/79	6,177	94,866	6.5%
1979/80	5,820	94,414	6.2%
1980/81	5,716	94,916	6.0%
1981/82	5,144	94,608	5.4%
1982/83	4,577	96,105	4.8%
1983/84	4,105	98,379	4.2%
1984/85	3,887	97,586	4.0%
1985/86	4,000	99,213	4.0%
1986/87	3,603	101,841	3.5%
1987/88	3,836	101,537	3.8%
1988/89	3,989	102,529	3.9%

Notes:

1. The total number of children in care calculated by Social Development Branch is obtained by dividing the total number of case-days by 365. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services (eg. homemakers). See Glossary for definition of Children in care. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.

Sources:

Children in care:

1966/67-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1978, Cat. No. 86-511.
1981/82-1988/89: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

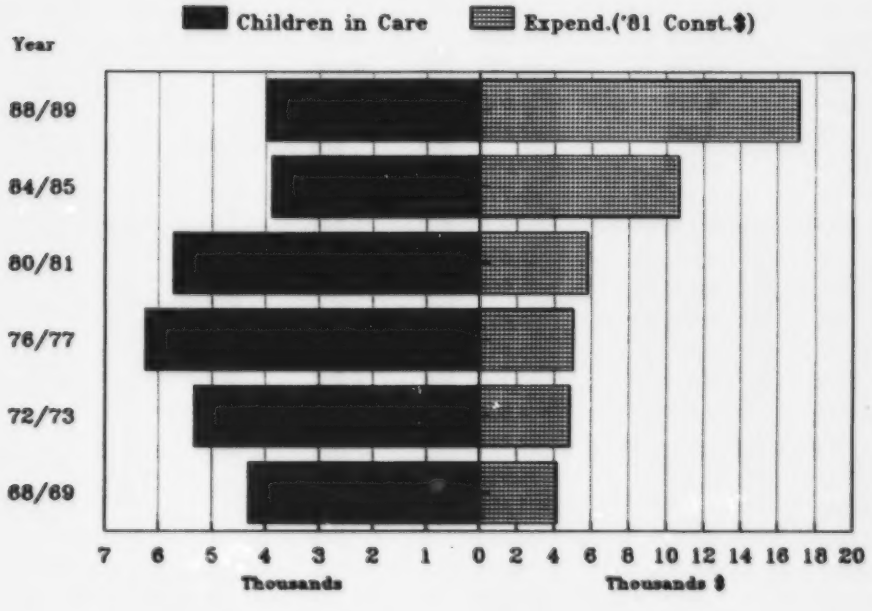
Children aged 16 and under:

Indian Register, DIAND.

Per Child Expenditures

Chart 19

Registered Indian Population, Children in Care and Per Child Expenditures



Highlight

Per child expenditures in constant 1981 dollars have increased gradually from approximately $2,200 in 1966/67 to $17,150 per child in 1988/89, an almost eightfold increase.

Table 19

Total and Per Child Expenditures, Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve

Canada, 1965/66 - 1988/89

Fiscal Year	Children in Care (1)	Total Expenditures (Current $)	Per Child Expenditures (Current $)	Total Expenditures (2) (81 Constant $)	Per Child Expenditures (81 Constant $)
1965/66	2,889	2,464,000	853	7,247,059	2,509
1966/67	3,201	2,511,000	784	7,133,523	2,229
1967/68	3,946	4,851,000	1,229	13,290,411	3,368
1968/69	4,310	6,835,000	1,586	17,986,842	4,173
1969/70	4,861	8,098,000	1,666	20,397,985	4,196
1970/71	5,156	10,042,000	1,948	24,492,683	4,750
1971/72	5,336	10,958,000	2,054	25,966,825	4,866
1972/73	5,336	11,494,000	2,154	26,004,525	4,873
1973/74	5,582	12,351,000	2,213	25,947,479	4,648
1974/75	5,817	14,091,000	2,422	26,687,500	4,588
1975/76	6,078	16,076,000	2,645	27,480,342	4,521
1976/77	6,247	19,806,000	3,170	31,488,076	5,041
1977/78	6,017	20,992,000	3,489	30,916,053	5,138
1978/79	6,177	24,773,000	4,011	33,522,327	5,427
1979/80	5,820	25,626,500	4,403	31,755,266	5,456
1980/81	5,716	29,485,700	5,158	33,167,267	5,803
1981/82	5,144	34,740,700	6,754	34,740,700	6,754
1982/83	4,577	37,578,200	8,210	33,915,343	7,410
1983/84	4,105	43,673,900	10,639	37,264,420	9,078
1984/85	3,887	50,734,100	13,052	41,483,320	10,672
1985/86	4,000	63,868,400	15,967	50,211,006	12,553
1986/87	3,603	71,979,700	19,978	54,365,332	15,089
1987/88	3,836	80,455,800	20,974	58,216,932	15,176
1988/89	3,989	96,457,800	24,181	68,409,787	17,150

Notes:

1. The number of children in care calculated by the Social Development Branch is obtained by dividing the number of case-days by 365. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services (eg. homemakers). As a result, per child expenditures are over-estimated. See Glossary for definition of Children in care. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been estimated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from Statistics Canada.

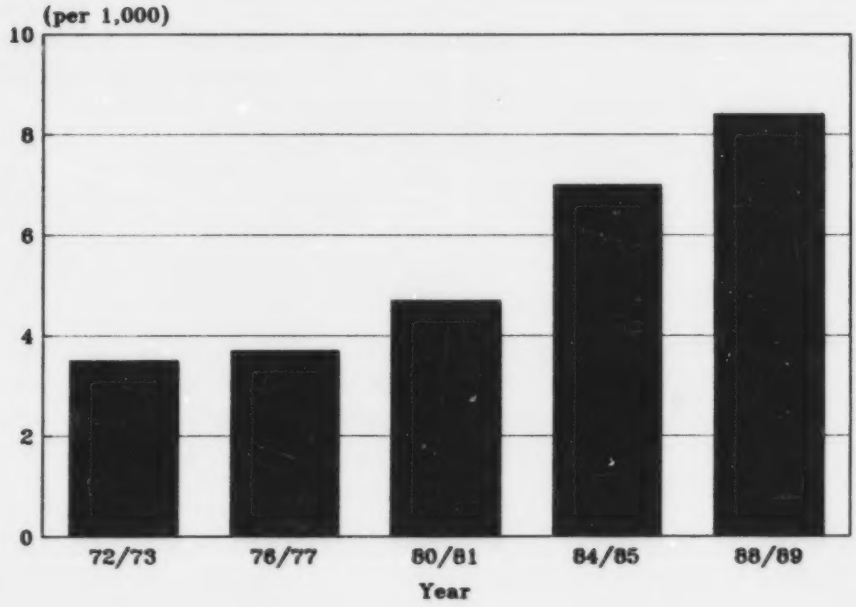
Sources:

1965/66-1970/71: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1978, Cat. No. 86-201.
1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.
1981/82-1988/89: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

Adults in Residential Care

Chart 20

Registered Indian Population, Adults in Care



Highlights

The proportion of Indian adults in care increased almost two and one-half times between 1972/73 and 1988/89.

Since the early eighties, at least five Indian adults per 1,000 adult Indians were in residential care. This proportion increased to 8.4 per 1,000 adult Indians in 1988/89.

Table 20

Adults in Residential Care, Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve

Canada, 1971/72 - 1988/89

Fiscal Year	Adults in Care (1)	Adult Population	Ratio (per 1,000)
1971/72	335	87,585	3.8
1972/73	319	90,093	3.5
1973/74	434	92,489	4.7
1974/75	325	98,441	3.3
1975/76	318	102,282	3.1
1976/77	389	106,100	3.7
1977/78	313	110,193	2.8
1978/79	432	112,664	3.8
1979/80	500	116,505	4.3
1980/81	567	121,263	4.7
1981/82	730	125,388	5.8
1982/83	743	131,880	5.6
1983/84	945	137,315	6.9
1984/85	1,004	143,205	7.0
1985/86	1,118	148,441	7.5
1986/87	1,217	153,947	7.9
1987/88	1,279	158,347	8.1
1988/89	1,358	162,593	8.4

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of term. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland. Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown land or settlement prior to the provision of care. Adult care cases do not include in-home care.

Sources:

Adults in care:

1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.

1981/82-1988/89: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

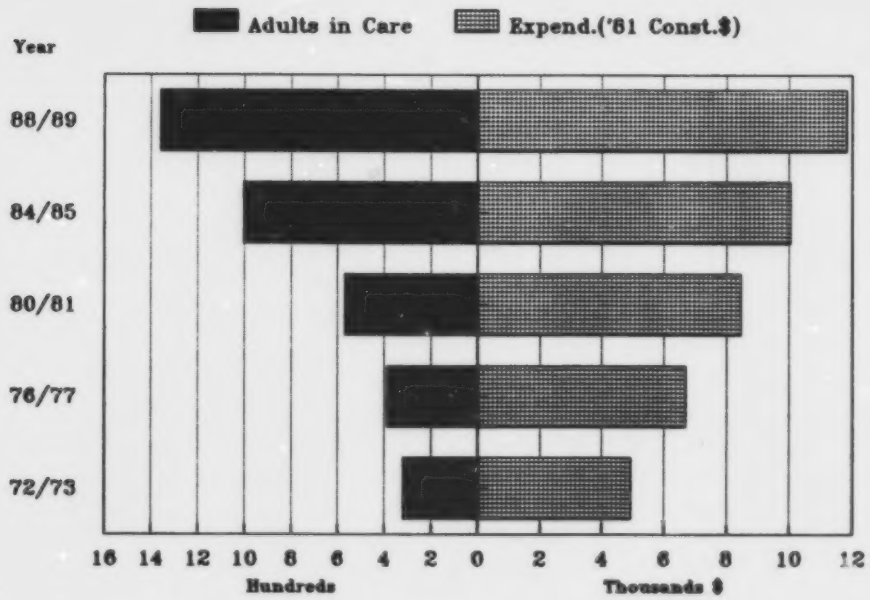
Adult Population:

Indian Register, DIAND.

Per Adult Expenditures

Chart 21

**Registered Indian Population,
Adults in Care and Per Adult Expenditures**



Highlights

In 1988/89, a total of 1,358 Indian adults were in residential care.

Approximately $16,700 was required to cover the cost of care for one Indian adult in a residential home or institution in that year.

Expressed in 1981 constant dollars, the average cost per adult increased two and one-half times between 1971/72 and 1988/89, from $4,690 to $11,813.

Table 21

Total and Per Adult Expenditures, Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve in Residential Care

Canada, 1971/72 - 1988/89

Fiscal Year	Adults in Care (1)	Total Expenditures (Current $)	Per Adult Expenditures (Current $)	Total Expenditures (2) (81 Constant $)	Per Adult Expenditures (81 Constant $)
1971/72	335	663,000	1,979	1,571,090	4,690
1972/73	319	693,000	2,172	1,567,873	4,915
1973/74	434	759,000	1,749	1,594,538	3,674
1974/75	325	1,149,000	3,535	2,176,136	6,696
1975/76	318	1,330,000	4,182	2,273,504	7,149
1976/77	389	1,636,000	4,206	2,600,954	6,686
1977/78	313	1,662,000	5,310	2,447,717	7,820
1978/79	432	2,936,000	6,796	3,972,936	9,197
1979/80	500	3,224,000	6,448	3,995,043	7,990
1980/81	567	4,257,000	7,508	4,788,526	8,445
1981/82	730	6,215,300	8,514	6,215,300	8,514
1982/83	743	7,848,500	10,563	7,083,484	9,534
1983/84	945	10,832,900	11,463	9,243,089	9,781
1984/85	1,004	12,313,100	12,264	10,067,948	10,028
1985/86	1,118	14,425,900	12,903	11,341,116	10,144
1986/87	1,217	17,000,800	13,969	12,840,483	10,551
1987/88	1,279	19,191,200	15,005	13,886,541	10,857
1988/89	1,358	22,619,600	16,657	16,042,270	11,813

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of term. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland. Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown land or settlement prior to the provision of care. Adult care cases do not include in-home care. As a result, per adult expenditures are over-estimated.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been calculated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from Statistics Canada.

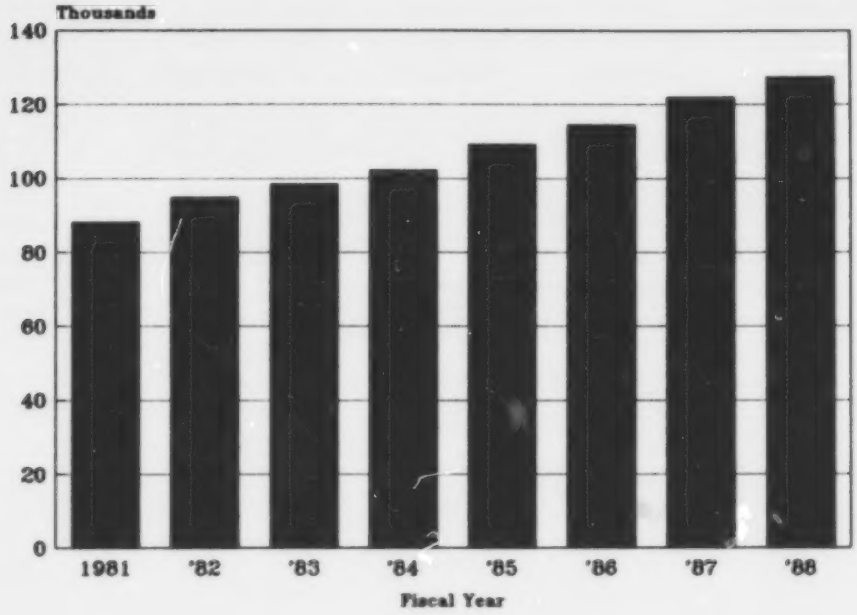
Sources:

1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.
1981/82-1988/89: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

Social Assistance Recipients and Dependants

Chart 22

Registered Indian Population, Average Number of Social Assistance Dependants



Highlights

The average annual number of social assistance dependants among registered Indians has increased 45 percent in the last eight years from slightly over 88,000 dependants in 1981/82 to over 127,000 in 1988/89.

The ratio between social assistance recipients and dependants for Indians remained relatively constant between 1981 and 1988, fluctuating between 2.2 and 2.3.

Table 22

Average Annual Number of Social Assistance Recipients and Dependants per Month, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1981/82 - 1988/89

Fiscal Year	Average Annual Number of Recipients per Month (1)	Average Annual Number of Dependants per Month (2)
1981/82	39,146	88,079
1982/83	42,101	94,726
1983/84	43,750	98,438
1984/85	45,408	102,168
1985/86	48,494	109,112
1986/87	50,879	114,478
1987/88	54,170	121,882
1988/89	56,573	127,290

Notes:

1. The number of single recipients has been estimated by Social Development Branch to be 50 percent of the total recipients per month. See Glossary for definition of Recipients. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
2. The average number of dependants living in a family has been calculated by multiplying the annual average number of recipients living in a family by the average family size which has been estimated to be 3.5. The total average number of dependants is the sum of the annual average number of single recipients and the average number of dependants living in a family. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.

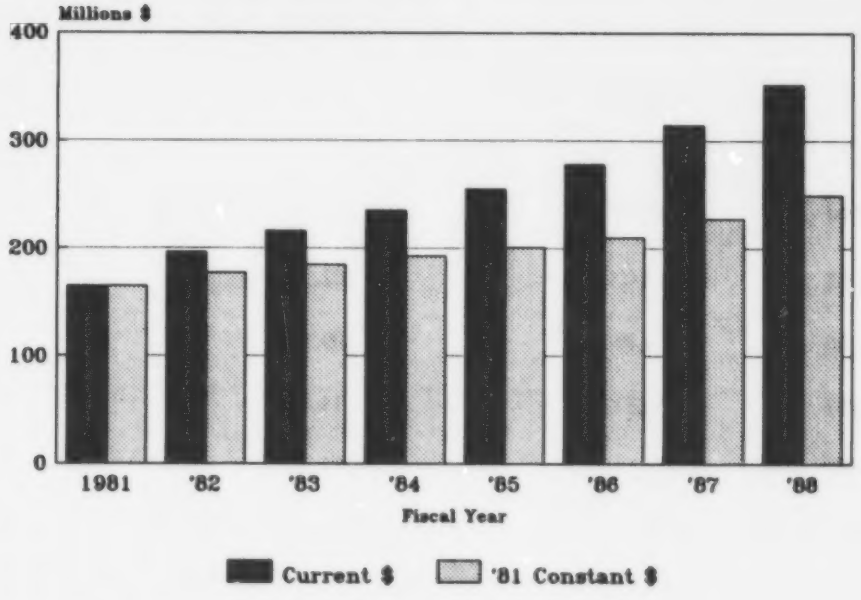
Source:

Social Development Branch, DIAND.

Social Assistance Expenditures

Chart 23

Registered Indian Population, Social Assistance Expenditures



Highlights

Total social assistance expenditures, expressed in 1981 constant dollars, doubled between 1973/74 and 1988/89.

Expenditures per recipient have been relatively constant from 1981/82 to 1988/89 averaging approximately $4,200 per year over the period.

Table 23

Social Assistance Expenditures, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1973/74 - 1988/89

Fiscal Year	Number of Recipients (1)	Total Expenditures (Current $)	Per Recipients (Current $)	Total Expenditures (2) (81 Constant $)	Per Recipients (81 Constant $)
1973/74	n/a	53,319,000	n/a	112,014,706	n/a
1974/75	n/a	64,105,000	n/a	121,410,985	n/a
1975/76	n/a	73,023,000	n/a	124,825,641	n/a
1976/77	n/a	78,660,000	n/a	125,055,644	n/a
1977/78	n/a	85,753,000	n/a	126,293,078	n/a
1978/79	n/a	105,983,000	n/a	143,414,073	n/a
1979/80	n/a	122,004,400	n/a	151,182,652	n/a
1980/81	n/a	141,985,300	n/a	159,713,498	n/a
1981/82	39,146	165,030,100	4,216	165,030,100	4,216
1982/83	42,101	196,241,700	4,661	177,113,448	4,207
1983/84	43,750	216,157,600	4,941	184,434,812	4,216
1984/85	45,408	235,433,500	5,185	192,504,906	4,239
1985/86	48,494	255,288,200	5,264	200,698,270	4,139
1986/87	50,879	278,070,900	5,465	210,023,338	4,128
1987/88	54,170	314,446,000	5,805	227,529,667	4,200
1988/89	56,573	351,706,500	6,217	249,437,234	4,409

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of term. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been calculated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from Statistics Canada.

Source:

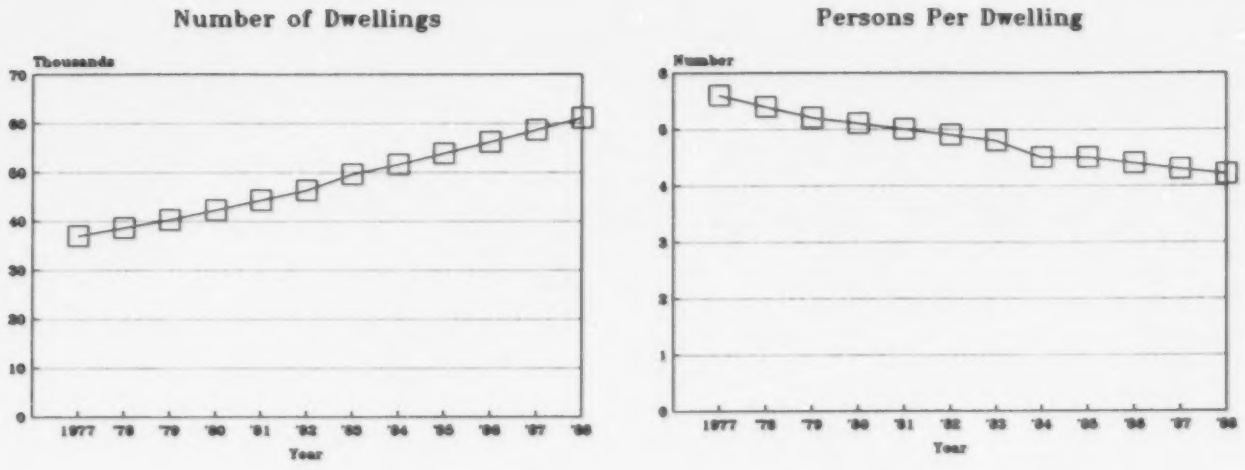
Social Development Branch, DIAND.

Housing Conditions

- ***Dwellings***
- ***Dwellings / Infrastructure***

Dwellings

Chart 24 **Registered Indian Population On-Reserve, Dwellings and Persons Per Dwelling**



Highlights

The number of dwelling units on-reserve increased by approximately two-thirds between 1977 and 1988, from 37,003 to 61,080.

This increase in dwelling units had the impact of reducing the average number of persons per unit over the same period. In 1977, dwellings on-reserve had an average of 5.6 occupants compared to an average of 4.2 occupants in 1988.

Table 24

Dwellings and Average Number of Persons per Dwelling, Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve

Canada, 1977 - 1988

Year	Number of Dwellings (1)	Growth Rate %	Indian Population (2)	Average Persons per Dwelling
1977	37,003		206,947	5.6
		4.4		
1978	38,621		207,503	5.4
		4.3		
1979	40,291		210,892	5.2
		4.8		
1980	42,215		216,137	5.1
		4.8		
1981	44,246		219,994	5.0
		4.5		
1982	46,216		227,983	4.9
		7.3		
1983	49,598		235,694	4.8
		3.9		
1984	51,519		233,288	4.5
		4.5		
1985	53,835		239,839	4.5
		4.3		
1986	56,152		247,323	4.4
		4.4		
1987	58,638		251,222	4.3
		4.2		
1988	61,080 (3)		256,147	4.2

Notes:

1. Excludes dwellings in the Northwest Territories and Inuit communities of Northern Quebec as well as dwellings of bands under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984 and the Sechelt Band since 1986. See Glossary for definition of term.
2. Refers to registered Indians residing on-reserve and Crown lands. Excludes the Northwest Territories. Also excludes bands under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984 and the Sechelt Band since 1986.
3. Datum for 1988 is provisional.

Sources:

Dwellings:

1977: Adjusted data from Statistical Report - Listing of Information Related to the Housing Needs Analysis, DIAND, 1977.

1978-1988: Housing Directorate, DIAND.

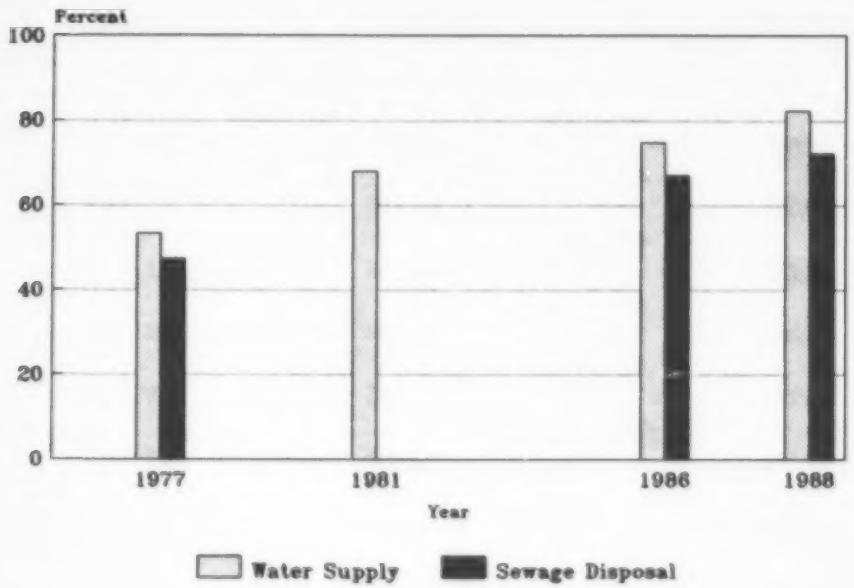
Population:

1977-1988: Indian Register, DIAND.

Dwellings / Infrastructure

Chart 25

On-Reserve Dwellings with Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal



Highlights

In 1988, eight out of 10 dwellings on-reserve had adequate water supply compared to slightly over half in 1977.

The proportion of dwellings with adequate sewage disposal also increased considerably from 47 percent in 1977 to 72 percent in 1988.

Table 25

Dwellings with Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal On-Reserve

Canada, 1977 - 1988

Year	Adequate Water Supply (1)		Adequate Sewage Disposal	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1977	19,723	53.3	17,539	47.4
1981	30,087	68.0	n/a	n/a
1986 (2)	40,026	74.8	35,874	67.0
1988 (3)	49,951	82.3	43,793	72.2

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of term.
2. From 1987 Infrastructure Assets Survey, based on 53,509 units surveyed as of March 31, 1987.
3. The 1988 infrastructure data are estimates based on 60,662 units surveyed as of March 31, 1989.

Source:

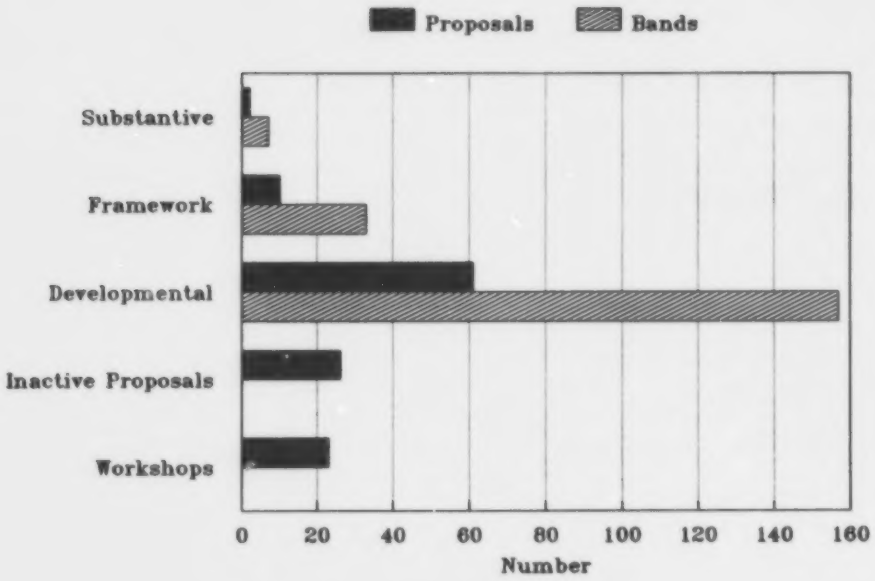
Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

Self-government

- ***Self-government Negotiations***
- ***Alternative Funding Arrangements***
- ***Devolution***

Self-government Negotiations

Chart 26 **Self-government Negotiations**



Highlights

As of July 1989, a total of 122 proposals were submitted by Indian bands to achieve self-government.

As of July 1989, the Sechelt band and the James Bay Cree were the only bands to reach self-government but two proposals involving seven bands were in the final stages prior to legislation in Parliament.

Over 70 proposals are presently at various stages of negotiations involving a total of 190 bands.

Table 26

Self-government Negotiations

Canada, July 1989

Status (1)	Number of Proposals	Number of Bands
Substantive Negotiations	2	7
Framework Negotiations	10	33
Developmental	61	157
Inactive Proposals	26	n/a
Workshops	23	n/a
Total Proposals Received to Date	122	

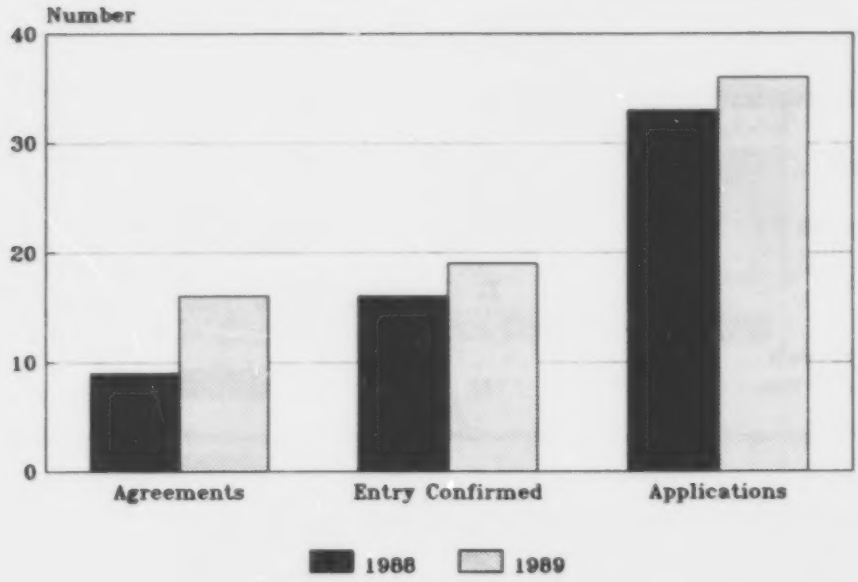
Note:
1. See glossary for definition of terms under Self-government Negotiations.

Source:
Self-government Negotiations Branch Status Report, June/July 1989, Self-government Sector, DIAND

Alternative Funding Arrangements

Chart 27

Alternative Funding Arrangements - Agreements by Stage of Development



Highlights

Indian bands are increasingly involved in the development of alternative funding arrangements (AFA) as a stepping stone towards self-determination.

There has been an almost twofold increase in the number of signed agreements between Indian leaders and DIAND representatives. In 1988, only nine AFA agreements were signed compared to 16 in 1989 (involving 38 bands). One of the agreements was with a Tribal Council involving 14 bands.

A total of 55 proposals involving 72 bands in 1989 were at various stages of development.

Table 27

Alternative Funding Arrangements

Canada, 1988 - 1989

Status (1)	Number of Proposals		Bands Involved	
	1988	1989	1988	1989
Signed Agreements	9	16	21	38
Entry Confirmed	16	19	29	27
Applications	33	36	54	45

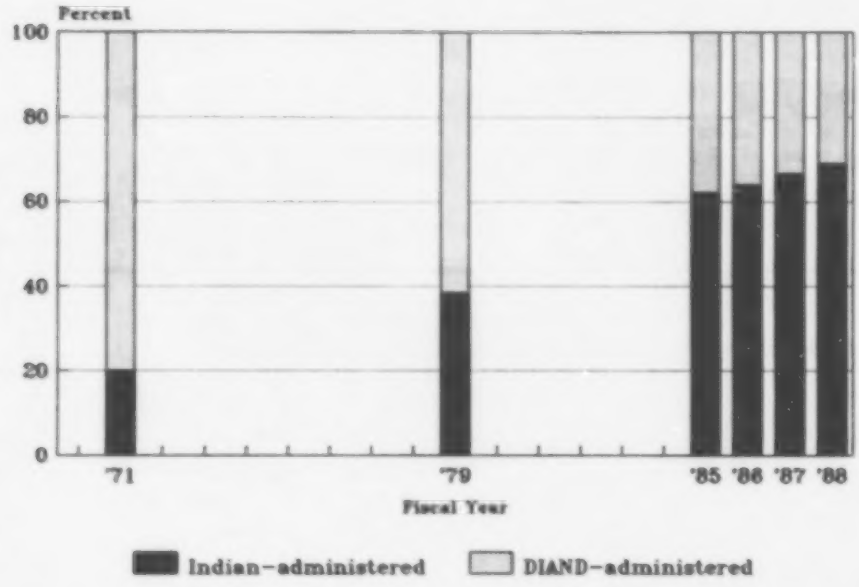
Note:
1. See Glossary for definition of terms under Alternative Funding Arrangements.

Source:
Alternative Funding Arrangements Status Report, DIAND.

Devolution

Chart 28

Indian-administered Expenditures as a Percent of Indian & Inuit Program Expenditures



Highlights

Indian control of program expenditures has steadily increased over the past 17 years.

In 1988/89, registered Indians through their Band Councils, administered approximately 70 percent of DIAND's Indian and Inuit total program expenditures.

Since 1971/72, the number of authorized person-years in the Indian & Inuit Program decreased steadily from 6,556 to 3,260 in 1988/89.

Table 28

Devolution of Indian and Inuit Program Expenditures and Person-years

Canada, 1971/72 - 1988/89

Year	Indian & Inuit Program Expenditures (Current $)	Indian-administered Expenditures (Current $)	Percent	Indian & Inuit Program (Auth. P.Y.'s)
1971/72	265,361,360	53,072,272	20.0	6,556
1979/80	718,895,900	276,955,600	38.5	5,569
1985/86	1,539,059,600	955,654,500	62.1	4,400
1986/87	1,705,026,500	1,092,086,500	64.1	4,108
1987/88	1,814,887,800	1,208,758,100	66.6	3,855
1988/89	2,007,251,800	1,386,290,500	69.1	3,260

Sources:

Indian Conditions: A Survey, DIAND, 1980.

Estimates, Part III, Expenditure Plan, DIAND.

Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, Program Service Delivery Status Report, Finance Branch, DIAND.

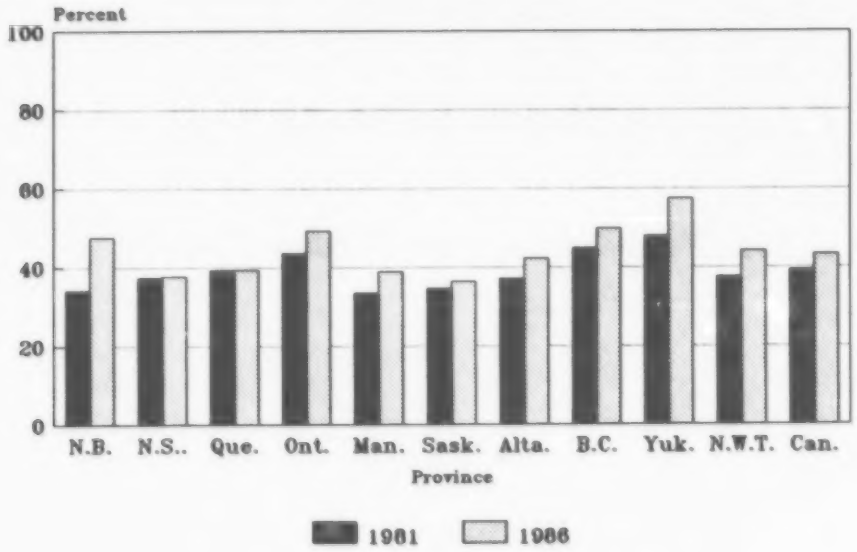
Labour Force

- ***Labour Force Participation***
- ***Labour Force Participation / Indian Males***
- ***Labour Force Participation / Indian Females***

Labour Force Participation

Chart 29

Registered Indian Population On-Reserve
15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



P.E.I combined with N.B.
Nfld. combined with N.S.

Highlights

In 1986, 43 percent of Indians aged 15 years and over living on-reserve were in the labour force.

Among the provinces in 1981 and 1986, British Columbia and Ontario had the highest participation rates of any other provinces.

Almost three-fifths of Yukon's Indian population aged 15 years and over living on-reserve were in the labour force in 1986.

Table 29

Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force, Registered Indians Living On-Reserve by Province

1981 and 1986

Province	1981 In the Labour Force (2) %	1986 (1) In the Labour Force (2) %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	34.2	47.7
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	37.4	37.7
Quebec	39.4	39.4
Ontario	43.5	49.3
Manitoba	33.5	38.9
Saskatchewan	34.6	36.4
Alberta	37.2	42.2
B.C.	44.9	49.8
Yukon	47.9	57.4
N.W.T.	37.6	44.2
Canada	39.4	43.3

Notes:

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who in the week prior to enumeration were employed or unemployed.

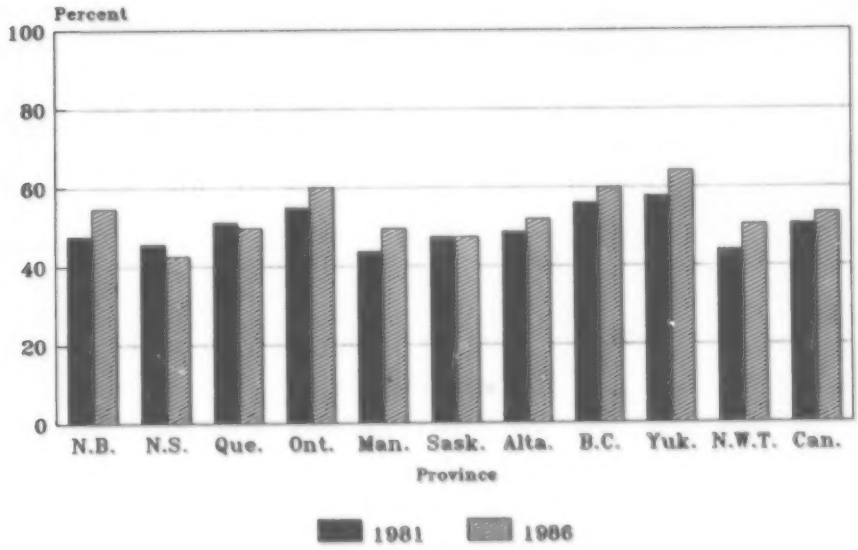
Source:

INAC Customized Data based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.

Labour Force Participation / Indian Males

Chart 30

Registered Indian Males On-Reserve
15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



P.E.I. combined with N.B.
NFLD. combined with N.S.

Highlights

Slightly more than half the Indian male population aged 15 years and over was in the labour force in 1986.

At least three-fifths of Indians in the Yukon, Ontario and British Columbia were in the labour force in 1986 while just over two-fifths (43%) were in the labour force in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Table 30

Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force, Registered Indian Males Living On-Reserve by Province

1981 and 1986

Province	1981 In the Labour Force (2) %	1986 (1) In the Labour Force (2) %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	47.6	54.6
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	45.6	42.6
Quebec	51.1	49.7
Ontario	54.9	60.1
Manitoba	43.7	49.5
Saskatchewan	47.3	47.4
Alberta	48.7	51.9
B.C.	56.0	59.7
Yukon	57.7	64.1
N.W.T.	44.0	50.5
Canada	50.6	53.3

Notes:

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration were employed or unemployed.

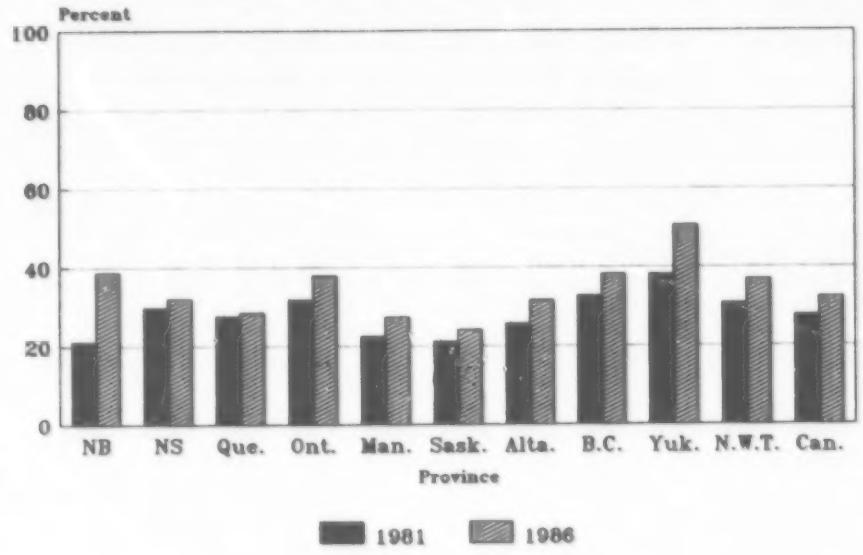
Source:

INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.

Labour Force Participation / Indian Females

Chart 31

Registered Indian Females On-Reserve
15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



P.E.I. combined with N.B.
Nfld. combined with N.S.

Highlights

Only a third of all registered Indian females 15 years of age and over were in the labour force in 1986.

The highest proportion of Indian females in the labour force in 1986 was in the Yukon (51%) while the lowest proportion was in Saskatchewan (24%).

Table 31

Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force, Registered Indian Females Living On-Reserve by Province

1981 and 1986

Province	1981 In the Labour Force (2) %	1986 (1) In the Labour Force (2) %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	21.3	38.7
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	29.9	32.1
Quebec	27.6	28.5
Ontario	31.9	37.9
Manitoba	22.6	27.4
Saskatchewan	21.2	24.1
Alberta	25.8	31.6
B.C.	32.7	38.2
Yukon	38.1	50.6
N.W.T.	30.8	36.8
Canada	27.8	32.3

Notes:

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration were employed or unemployed.

Source:

INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.

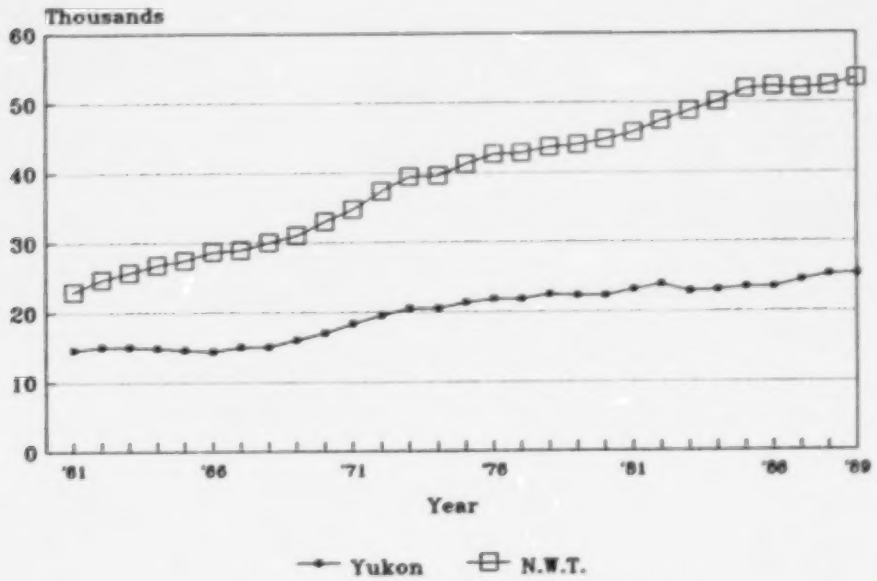
The North

- *North / Population Growth*
- *North / Aboriginal Composition*
- *North / Mortality*
- *North / Infant Mortality*
- *North / DIAND Expenditures*
- *North / Employment*

North / Population Growth

Chart 32

Population Growth in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlight

Between 1961 and 1989, the Yukon population increased by over 70 percent while the Northwest Territories population more than doubled, from about 23,000 in 1961 to 53,400 in 1989.

Table 32

Total Population Growth in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories

1961-1989

Year	Total Population (1) Yukon	N.W.T.
1961	14,628	22,998
1962	15,000	24,700
1963	15,000	25,700
1964	14,900	26,800
1965	14,600	27,500
1966	14,382	28,738
1967	15,000	29,000
1968	15,000	30,000
1969	16,000	31,000
1970	17,000	33,000
1971	18,385	34,805
1972	19,500	37,300
1973	20,500	39,400
1974	20,500	39,600
1975	21,300	41,200
1976	21,236	42,609
1977	21,800	42,800
1978	22,500	43,600
1979	22,300	44,000
1980	22,300	44,700
1981	23,153	45,741
1982	23,900	47,400
1983	22,900	48,800
1984	23,100	50,100
1985	23,500	51,900
1986	23,504	52,238
1987	24,500	52,000
1988	25,300	52,300
1989	25,400	53,400

Note:

1. Population figures are for June 1. Census population figures are presented for years 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986, including institutional population. Population figures for 1962-1985 are Final Intercensal Estimates. 1987 are Final, 1988 are Revised and 1989 are Preliminary Postcensal Estimates.

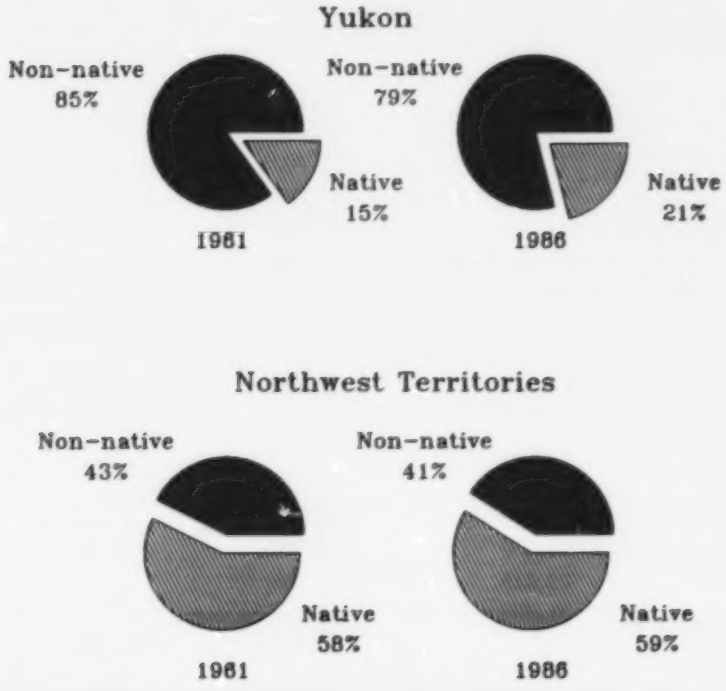
Sources:

Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 91-201.
Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

North / Aboriginal Composition

Chart 33

Native and Non-Native Populations
Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlights

As a percentage of the total territorial population, the Native population of the Yukon increased from 15.1 percent in 1961 to 21.4 percent in 1986.

In the N.W.T., the proportion of Natives over the same period also increased but marginally from 57.5 to 58.7 percent.

Table 33

Total Population by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Ethnic Origin, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1961 - 1986

	1961 (1)		1971 (1)		1981 (2)		1986 (3)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
YUKON								
Total Native	2,207	15.1	2,590	14.1	4,045	17.5	4,995	21.4
Inuit	40	0.3	10	0.1	95	0.4	55	0.2
Indian	2,167	14.8	2,580	14.0	3,760	16.3	4,710	20.2
Métis	-	-	-	-	190	0.8	165	0.7
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	0.3
Non-Native	12,421	84.9	15,795	85.9	19,030	82.5	18,365	78.6
Total Population	14,628	100	18,385	100	23,075	100	23,360	100
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES								
Total Native	13,233	57.5	18,580	53.4	26,430	58.0	30,530	58.7
Inuit	7,977	34.7	11,400	32.8	15,910	34.9	18,135	34.9
Indian	5,256	22.9	7,180	20.6	7,930	17.4	8,435	16.2
Métis	-	-	-	-	2,590	5.7	2,970	5.7
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1.9
Non-Native	9,765	42.5	16,225	46.6	19,110	42.0	21,490	41.3
Total Population	22,998	100	34,805	100	45,540	100	52,020	100

Notes:

1. For 1961 and 1971, two aboriginal origins were identified. Some Métis may have been represented as Indians but most are included in the non-native group.
2. For 1981, status and non-status Indians have been grouped as Indian; Métis appear in their own separate group; Persons reporting both aboriginal and non-aboriginal origins were accounted for under one aboriginal origin; no multiple aboriginal group existed.
3. For 1986, Inuit, North American Indians and Métis figures are a combination of the single response figure and those who identified one aboriginal ethnic origin and a non-aboriginal origin as a multiple response. Multiple aboriginal persons are those indicating more than one aboriginal origin.
4. The ethnic origin data for 1961 and 1971 include inmates in institutions while the data for 1981 and 1986 do not.

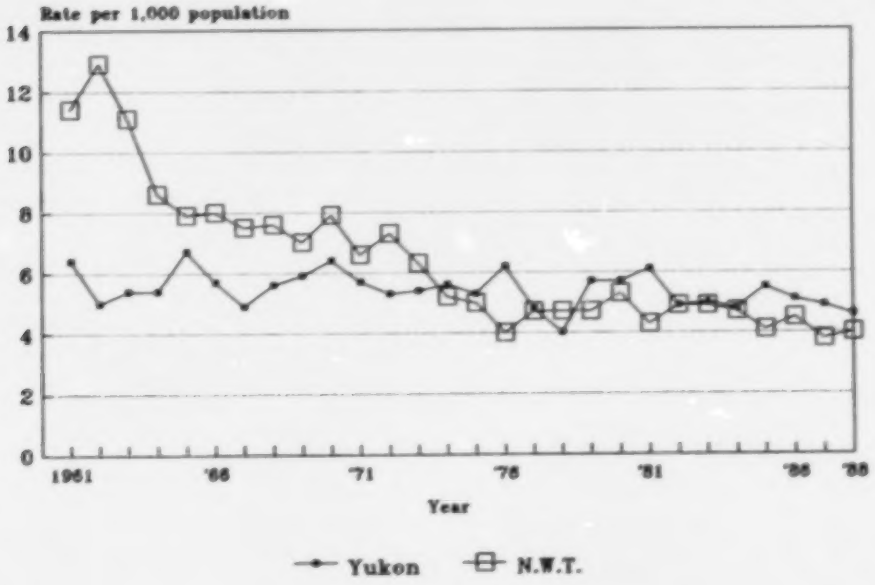
Source:

Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada.

North / Mortality

Chart 34

Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlight

Between 1961 and 1988, mortality rates in the Yukon generally declined from 6.4 to 4.6 deaths per 1,000 population while the rates in the Northwest Territories have declined substantially from 11.4 to 4 deaths per 1,000 population.

Table 34

Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1961 – 1988

Year	Mortality Rates Per 1,000 (1)	
	Yukon	N.W.T.
1961	6.4	11.4
1962	5.0	12.9
1963	5.4	11.1
1964	5.4	8.6
1965	6.7	7.9
1966	5.7	8.0
1967	4.9	7.5
1968	5.6	7.6
1969	5.9	7.0
1970	6.4	7.9
1971	5.7	6.6
1972	5.3	7.3
1973	5.4	6.3
1974	5.6	5.2
1975	5.3	5.0
1976	6.2	4.0
1977	4.8	4.7
1978	4.0	4.7
1979	5.7	4.7
1980	5.7	5.3
1981	6.1	4.3
1982	4.9	4.9
1983	5.0	4.9
1984	4.8	4.7
1985	5.5	4.1
1986	5.1	4.5
1987	4.9	3.8
1988	4.6	4.0

Note:

1. Rates are based on Statistics Canada's June 1 population estimates for non-census years. Figures for 1962-1987 are final intercensal estimates, while 1988 figures are preliminary postcensal estimates. For census years 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986 rates were based on census population.

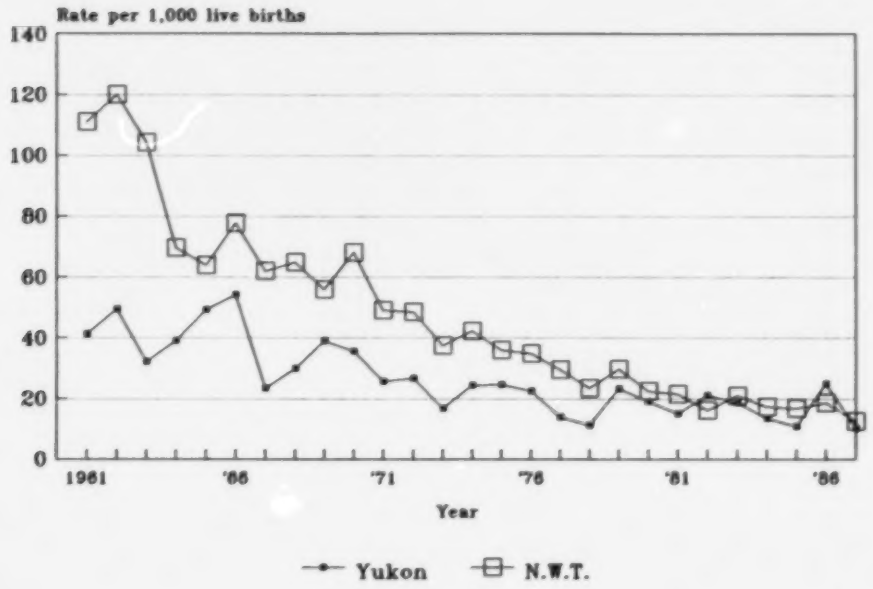
Sources:

1961-1985: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Cat. No. 84-206.
1986-1988: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division, Ottawa.

North / Infant Mortality

Chart 35

Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlight

Infant mortality rates in the two territories significantly declined over the last 26 years, however the Northwest Territories experienced the steepest decline from 111 deaths in 1961 to 12.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1987.

Table 35

Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1961 - 1987

Year	Infant Mortality Rates (1) (per 1,000 live births)	
	Yukon	N.W.T.
1961	41.2	111.0
1962	49.4	119.9
1963	32.1	104.2
1964	38.9	69.5
1965	49.1	63.8
1966	54.2	77.7
1967	23.4	62.0
1968	29.7	64.7
1969	39.0	55.9
1970	35.5	68.1
1971	25.7	49.0
1972	26.6	48.4
1973	16.7	37.4
1974	24.2	42.2
1975	24.5	35.9
1976	22.3	34.7
1977	13.9	29.4
1978	11.2	23.3
1979	23.2	29.6
1980	18.9	22.3
1981	14.9	21.5
1982	21.0	16.2
1983	18.5	20.8
1984	13.5	17.3
1985	10.8	16.7
1986	24.8	18.6
1987	10.5	12.5

Note:

1. Infant mortality refers to deaths of infants under one year of age.

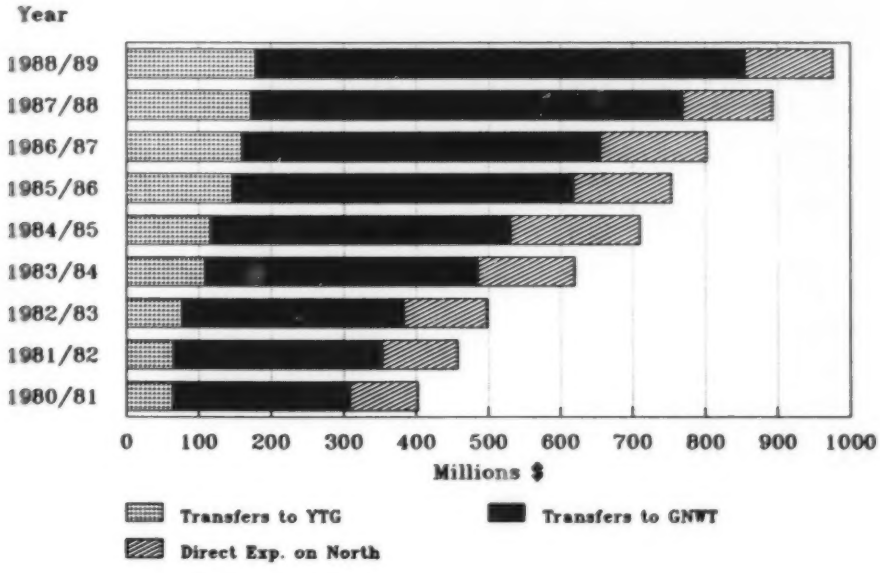
Sources:

1961-1985: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Cat. No. 84-206.

1986-1987: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division, Ottawa.

North / DIAND Expenditures

Chart 36 **DIAND Expenditures on the North**



Highlights

DIAND expenditures on the North have steadily increased since 1980.

Transfer payments to the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) and to the Yukon Territorial Government (YTG) increased 176 and 181 percent respectively between 1980/81 and 1988/89.

Table 36

DIAND Expenditures on the North

1980/81-1988/89

Year / Type	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88 (3)	1988/89 (4)
				Thousands of dollars					
Transfers to YTG	63 648	65 032	76 203	108 805	116 953	146 937	160 397	172 686	178 915
Transfers to GNWT	244 235	287 018	304 985	374 927	412 384	471 125	494 168	595 601	674 860
Direct Expenditure on the North (1)	93 964	105 309	116 789	136 533	180 527	135 642	147 556	125 143	122 932
Yukon	22 513	29 718	34 184	37 990	37 260	40 092	46 197	48 633	48 073
N.W.T.	30 966	30 790	33 959	40 284	41 050	37 987	49 800	23 546	22 798
North Generally	40 485	44 801	48 646	58 259	102 217	57 563	51 559	52 964	52 061
Total Expenditure (Current dollars)	**401 847**	**457 359**	**497 977**	**620 265**	**709 864**	**753 704**	**802 121**	**893 430**	**976 707**
Total Expenditure (Constant 81 dollars) (2)	445 507	457 359	458 121	543 615	601 113	622 382	645 830	689 375	723 487

Notes:

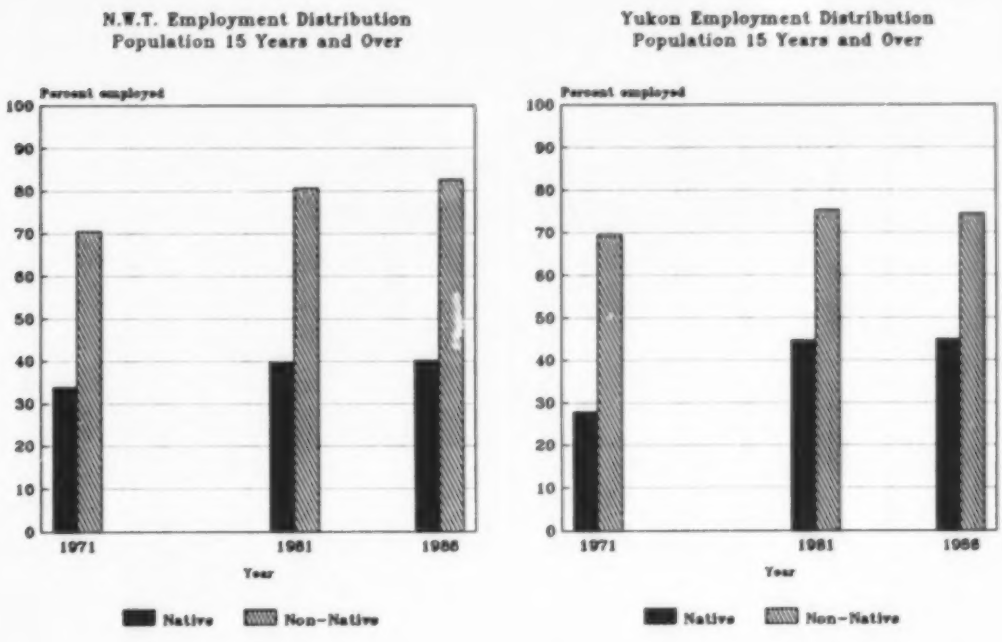
1. Direct expenditures on the North have been broken down by the location of the principal benefit.
2. Constant dollar series obtained by deflating total DIAND expenditures by the gross domestic product implicit price index (Statistics Canada).
3. 1987/88 figures are forecasts.
4. 1988/89 figures are planned expenditures.
5. The Annual Northern Expenditure Plan was revised in 1989. Some of the figures which appear may therefore differ from previous editions of ANEP.

Sources:

Annual Northern Expenditure Plan, (ANEP), DIAND, Ottawa.
Statistics Canada, Canadian Economic Observer, Cat. No. 11-010.

North / Employment

Chart 37 **Native and Non-Native Employment Distribution Yukon and the Northwest Territories**



Highlight

Since 1971, the percentage of Natives aged 15 and over who are employed has increased in both territories, most notably in the Yukon. However, the Native employment population ratios in the N.W.T. and Yukon remain substantially lower than those for non-Natives.

Table 37

Employment Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1971-1986

	1971		1981		1986	
	Native (1)	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native
YUKON						
Population 15 +	1,530	10,495	2,615	14,370	3,395	14,095
Employed	425	7,280	1,165	10,820	1,520	10,495
Percent employed	27.8	69.4	44.6	75.3	44.8	74.5
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES						
Population 15 +	9,450	10,420	15,380	14,285	18,675	16,255
Employed	3,200	7,360	6,090	11,520	7,505	13,445
Percent employed	33.9	70.6	39.6	80.6	40.2	82.7

Note:

1. In 1971 only two aboriginal origins were identified, Indian and Eskimo. Those with Métis origin therefore may have been included as Indian or as some other non-aboriginal origin. There are no separate counts for Métis available. In 1981 and 1986, Métis "ethnic origin" was recognized as a separate Native origin.

Sources:

1971: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.
1981: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Native Peoples Summary Tape.
1986: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Tabulations for DIAND.

Glossary

Adequate Water Supply:

Refers to pressurized potable water (i.e. piped, well, trucked, other) in a housing unit.

Adults in Care:

DIAND provides funding for care in Type I and II institutions which may be located on reserve or operated by the province. Individuals must be assessed according to provincial standards to determine the level of care required. Residents of institutions are elderly and disabled persons in need of supervision and assistance.

Alternative Funding Arrangements (AFA):

AFA agreements were established by DIAND with Indian bands to allow new and more flexible financial and administrative arrangements in which the primary accountability of the band council is to the band members. The following steps are required to reach an agreement:

Agreements:

The draft agreement is signed by DIAND and Indian representatives:

Entry confirmed:

The applicant has been confirmed eligible for AFA and the draft agreement is being developed:

Applications:

Formal application has been made for AFA and the entry assessment is proceeding.

Average Annual Growth Rate:

The following formula was used to calculate the average annual growth rates:

$$AAGR = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$

where: X_1 = data for the most recent year in period
X_0 = data for the earliest year in period
n = length of period (years)

Children in Care:

Is defined as the number of children who had to be placed away from parental care in order to protect them from neglect and/or abuse or prevent neglect and/or abuse.

Dwellings:

Defined as living accommodations (with at least one separate bedroom) irrespective of occupancy, level of completeness or need for renovation or replacement.

Geographical Zones:

Urban: Is a zone where a band is located within 50 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Rural: Is a zone where a band is located between 50 km and 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Remote: Is a zone where a band is located over 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Special Access: Is a zone where a band has no year-round road access to the nearest service centre and as a result, experiences a higher cost of transportation.

Service Centre: Is a community where the following services are available:

a)- supplies, material and equipment (ie. construction, office, etc.)
b)- a pool of skilled or semi-skilled labour
c)- at least one financial institution
and d)- Provincial and Federal services.

Indian Register:

"The Indian Register is a list of all registered Indians (as defined in the Indian Act) which is kept by DIAND. Information on this list concerning the demographic characteristics of the Indian population is updated regularly by band officials and published for December 31 of each year." From Lithwick, Schiff, Vernon, *An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Canada*, INAC, 1986.

Life Expectancy:

"Is an estimation of the average number of years of life remaining to each member of a group of persons. It is calculated on the basis of observed age-specific mortality rates at any particular moment in time, assuming that the risks of dying remain constant from the moment of estimation until the death of all members of the group." From Wilkins, Russell, *Health Status in Canada, 1926-1976*, Institute for Research on Public Policy, May 1980.

Population Served:

"... Since vital statistics are reported by the regions and represent individuals served by the Medical Services Branch (MSB), the population at risk ... should be population served, not total Indian population. Crude rates are calculated using population served as reported by the regions. MSB data are also subject to variations in coverage. Some regions obtain statistics for both on and off-reserve Indians whereas other regions obtain figures for on-reserve Indians only (e.g. Ontario and Quebec)." From Lithwick, Schiff, Vernon, *An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Canada*, INAC, 1986.

Recipients:
Are defined as those individuals who receive social assistance payments whereas **Dependants** are all individuals who benefit from the payments.

Self-government Negotiations:
Process in which government authority is transferred to Indian and Inuit people. The following steps are required:

Substantive negotiations:
Negotiations leading directly to new arrangements which will be effected through legislation.

Framework negotiations:
Terms of reference for negotiations: a community's itemization of the authorities desired beyond the Indian Act, the proposed modifications to its governing structures and the new legislative arrangements sought to enable these changes. Workplan and budget for substantive negotiations and the ratification process for any agreements.

Developmental:
Research and community consultation.

Workshops:
Meetings held by a community or communities to explore and discuss self-government issues and exchange information and experiences among communities.